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APRIL 18, 1912

PRICE 10 CENTS

Leslie's

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY



THE IDEAL SCOUT
IS A REAL BOY

COPYRIGHT, 1912, BY LESLIE-JUDGE CO., N. Y.

THE CHARLES SCHWEDLER PRESS

OVER 350,000 COPIES THE ISSUE



Do you save money—

when you buy advertised goods? Do you prefer trade-marked goods to unbranded goods? Why?

Here are a few of over a thousand comments on Advertising from Leslie's readers.

Didn't "Get Burnt."

CONCERNING advertised and unadvertised goods," a reader in Rome, N.Y., tells us, "it always looks to me as though the maker of the advertised article was anxious for the public to try his article, and see for themselves that it is all it is claimed to be; while goods which are not advertised give one the impression that they are not up to the standard." *He acts on this belief, too, for he tells us:*

"I am a great smoker and "could not find a tobacco that "would suit me and not burn "my tongue until I saw — "Tobacco advertised in your "paper, and it looked so invit- "ing in your advertisement "with the evening lamp, easy "chair, smoking jacket and "slippers, that I gave it a trial "on the strength of the adver- "tisement, and find it all its "makers claim for it."

His Private Opinion.

"MY private opinion," says a reader in Erie, Pa., "is that advertising is as necessary to sell goods as good quality is to resell."

What do you think about it?

Helped Him to Retire.

"As a dry goods merchant, I "always made it a strong point "to buy well known and large- "ly advertised brands of mer- "chandise, as the trade know "of their value. Advertising "my business helped me to "retire."

A reader in Griggsville, Ill.

"It Pays to Advertise."



DOES advertising pay? One of our readers in Malden, Mass., evidently thinks so. In commenting on our "Advertising of Advertising" he says:

"I lost a two dollar bill. I "advertised for it, and some "one returned it. Later I found "it in an old pair of pants."

Just So.



"BUT why not try to remember unadvertised goods," some one may ask. Two Mississippians, both men, one from Greenville and the other from Biloxi, have very pointed answers. The first says:

"That which is not worth "advertising is not worth us- "ing."

The other says:

"If it is good enough to use "it is good enough to let the "public know all about it."

Having Some One to Fall Back On.

"The main reason people "buy advertised articles is that "they know the advertiser is "responsible."

A reader in New York City.

"A String Around the Finger."

A READER in Nash- ville, Tenn., with her womanly wis- dom, says:

"I consider ad- "vertising equal to "tying a string "around the finger to make "one remember. It keeps the "products advertised before "the mind."

A simple, but strong illustration, isn't it? Advertising is "equal to tying a string around the finger," remember that.

A Believer.

"I TAKE this op- "portunity to "emphasize that "oft repeated phrase "it pays to adver- "tise."

"It does pay if care is taken "in the advertising to place it "where it will bring the best "results."

"I, myself, would rather buy "an advertised article than an "unadvertised one, for I main- "tain that the article must "have merits and is selling or "the people putting it on the "market could not afford to "keep up their advertising."

A lady in Toronto.

Reads at His Office.

"I read Leslie's at my office "before taking it home, and "more than once have I gone "out and purchased goods "noticed in the advertising "pages."

A reader in Lima, Ohio.

What is your opinion of Advertising?

Allan C. Hoffman

Rémoh Gems
NOT IMITATIONS
LOOK LIKE DIAMONDS
WEAR LIKE DIAMONDS

A Marvelous Synthetic Gem
The greatest triumph of the Oxy-Hydrogen Furnace. Will cut glass. Stands filing, fire and acid tests—guaranteed to contain no glass—have no paste, foil or artificial backing—brilliantly guaranteed forever. 1-30 the cost of diamonds. Set only in 14-karat, Solid Gold Mountings. Sent on approval—money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Write for our De-Luxe Jewel Book, in four colors—it's FREE.

Rémoh Jewelry Co.,
467 N. Broadway St. Louis, Mo.

Travels In ALASKA

and the great Yukon Country on perfectly equipped railway trains and steamships—over the very trails followed in the great gold rush of '97—through the most tremendous scenic region in the world—the Land of the Midnight Sun and Northern Lights, towering mountains, glittering glaciers, rushing torrents, flowers, sunshine, splendid hunting and fishing, and a delightful summer climate.

Take the marvelously beautiful "Inner Passage" trip to Skaguay, seeing Sitka and Juneau—but don't stop there. That's just the gateway to the real Alaska, the real Yukon country.

Literature Free telling the story of Alaska and the Yukon in word and picture—what others say of this greatest scenic trip in the world, etc. This is your summer to go to Alaska. Send us your name and address today.

HERMAN WEIG, General Agent
White Pass & Yukon Route
23 W. Washington St., Chicago
or TRAFFIC DEPT.
White Pass & Yukon Route
743 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

PENCERIAN
STEEL PENS
Tempered for high elasticity, ground for smooth writing—the perfection of pens. For every style of writing. Sample card of 12 different styles and 2 good penholders sent for 10 cents.

PENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, New York

HOTEL VICTORIA
BOSTON
EUROPEAN PLAN
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED ON DARTMOUTH STREET, WITHIN ONE BLOCK OF TRINITY CHURCH, COPLEY SQUARE & PUBLIC LIBRARY & FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM BACK BAY AND TRINITY PLACE STATIONS. SURFACE CARS CONNECT WITH ALL PARTS OF BOSTON AND SUBURBS.

THOMAS O. PAIGE, MANAGER

THERMOS
Makes Traveling and Vacation Trips Safe.

Public drinking cups are a fertile source of contagion—a serious menace to health. The Thermos Bottle is the sanitary means of having drinking water pure, cold and sparkling when traveling. A Thermos Bottle in your room at Summer Hotels and boarding houses prevents sickness from impure water. Boil the water, chill it, and keep it cold in a Thermos Bottle. Hot or cold drinkables or hot soup carried in Thermos, doubles the pleasures of refreshment hour on picnics or outings.

Thermos keeps liquids ice cold for 3 days or steaming hot for 24 hours.

Thermos Bottles \$1 up. Thermos Lunch Kits \$2.50 up.

On Sale at Best Stores.

Some dealers and some people are of the opinion that there are different makes of Thermos Bottles. There is only one Thermos. If your dealer will not sell you genuine Thermos, we will ship you direct, prepaid, upon receipt of price. Write for catalog of all Thermos products. **American Thermos Bottle Co.,** Thermos Building, New York City. **Thermos Bottle Co., Ltd.,** Toronto, Can.

LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES

"In God We Trust."

XXIV. Thursday, April 18, 1912 No. 2954

New York Office: Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue. Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.
European Agents: The International News Company, Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England; Saarbach's News Exchange, 16 John Street, Adelphi, London; 56 Rue de la Victoire, Paris; 1 Clara Strasse, Mainz, Germany; Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris, France.

Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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CONTENTS

THE BOY SCOUT NUMBER

Cover Design—"The Ideal Scout is a Real Boy"	L. A. Shafer	443-444
Editorial		443-444
The Truth About Labor in the Steel Mills (Fourth article)	J. A. Waldron	445
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
Hands Across the Caribbean	Robert D. Heint	446
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
Startling Facts by a Master Builder	Benjamin F. Yoakum	446
Mississippi Flood and Fire at Atlantic City—Photographs		447
The Real Boy Scout	James E. West	448
(Illustrated with Photograph)		
History of the Boy Scouts of America	Dan Beard	449
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
The Boy Scout Camp	F. A. Moffat	450
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
How the Scouts Build Their Log Houses	Dan Beard	451
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
The Fight To Save Our Wild Life	William T. Hornaday	452
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
Plants That Boy Scouts Should Let Alone	Dr. Carlton C. Curtis	452
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
Dangerous Mammals and Reptiles	Raymond L. Ditmars	453
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
How Boy Scouts Give First Aid to the Injured		453
People Talked About		454
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
The Enclosed Verandah	Ellen King	457
Jasper's Hints to Money-makers		458-459
(Illustrated with Photographs)		
Making Money in Wall Street	J. Frank Howell	462
(Illustrated with Photograph)		
Life-insurance Suggestions		462
Bicycle Boy Scouts		463
Our Wonderful Progress in Fifty Years		464
Lingerie Gowns for Summer—Photographs		465

We have in preparation another number of LESLIE'S devoted to the Boy Scouts of America, and want striking photographs to illustrate the issue. We want to make the coming number even more interesting than this one and our readers can help by sending us photographs. The photographs must be exclusively for LESLIE'S WEEKLY and never before published. Each should be accompanied by a full description.

Send all photographs to the Art Department of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Some of Next Week's Features
Automobile Number
Dated April 25, 1912

In the next issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY the special features will be articles and pictures on automobiles and pleasure tours in these vehicles. Among the noteworthy contributions will be the following:

MOTORING DAYS AND WAYS IN EUROPE, by Frank Seaman, a readable and illustrated account of a very pleasant tour on the continent.

HOW TO TOUR EUROPE IN AN AUTOMOBILE, by C. A. Bradley, marking out a different route from the one in the foregoing article and giving useful hints to would-be tourists.

MACHINES THAT DELIVER THE GOODS, by Harry Wilkin Perry, dealing with the development and the value to business men of the motor truck.

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNED FROM FREAK BODIES, by Harold Whiting Slauson, **CAN A WOMAN RUN AN AUTOMOBILE?** by Robert D. Heint, **GOOD ROADS**, by E. L. Powers, and **LITTLE DETAILS FOR THE MOTORIST**, each in its own line, afford interesting and instructive reading.

The illustrations appropriate to the number are numerous and attractive.

Among the regular features of the issue will be J. A. Waldron's fifth and final article on **THE TRUTH ABOUT LABOR IN THE STEEL MILLS**; **OUR CHANCE IN NICARAGUA**, by R. D. Heint, LESLIE'S Washington correspondent who accompanied Secretary Knox on his Central American trip, and **A FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE WILDERNESS**, a vivid sketch by the rising popular writer of fiction, James Oliver Curwood.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Here's Your Opportunity

If you have never tried a **Gem Damaskeene Blade**, write us, stating make of the razor you are using, and we will send you a **Gem Damaskeene Blade Free** and prove to you what a keen cutting edge really means. No pulling—no scraping.



All beards are alike to a **Gem Damaskeene Blade**—a gentle, easy shave that leaves the face smooth and clean. The **Damaskeene Blade** and **Gem Junior Razor** make an unbeatable combination.

Set of 7 Gem Damascene Blades, 35 Cents
The Famous Gem Junior Safety Razor, with 7 Gem Damascene Blades, \$1.00—sold everywhere

GEM CUTLERY COMPANY
210-216 Eleventh Avenue
NEW YORK



The Typewriter That Needs No Attachments

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

Ball Bearing — Long Wearing

EVERY device essential to the routine typewriting of the average business is self contained in the L. C. SMITH—and is included in the purchase price.

The tabulator and biller is an integral part of the machine. It is not an added attachment to be paid for separately.

The back spacer is operated from the keyboard. The pressure roll lock-and-release device permits quick insertion and removal of loose-leaf work.

Decimal tabulating and condensed billing are done more quickly and more simply than with expensive attachments. The automatic paper fingers allow writing upon large envelopes, cards, or paper the width of a postage stamp.

The L. C. SMITH possesses so many exclusive features that they cannot all be specified in a single advertisement.

Mail a postal for literature today.

L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co.
Head Office for Domestic and Foreign Business
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.
Branches in all principal cities



Grapes — Nature's Tonic

GRAPES—ripe, luscious grapes, containing in their succulent pulp and refreshing juice magic chemicals that build up the blood, yield energy and increase appetite—are Nature's choicest tonic.

They are so recognized across the water, and thousands of health seekers yearly flock to the famous foreign grape "cures."

Armour's Grape Juice

Bottled Where Best Grapes Grow---

pressed from the finest grapes gathered at the height of their richness and flavor—contains all those valuable health qualities in a delicious, concentrated, convenient form.

Drink it at meals and between meals and you not only enjoy the pleasantest and most refreshing of beverages—you are warding off dyspepsia, storing up energy, putting color in your cheeks.

The Armour factories, located in the hearts of the New York and Michigan great Concord Grape Growing Districts, command the cream of each season's crop. The big, sweet, purple fruit, ready to burst with juice, goes to press the day it is gathered. None is ever left over to wither or wilt.

No sweetening or diluting of any sort. ARMOUR'S GRAPE JUICE is the pure, rich, naturally sweet juice of the finest quality grapes, preserved from fermentation by sterilization and air-tight bottling.

ARMOUR'S GRAPE JUICE is sold by grocers and druggists, at fountains, buffets and clubs. It is the great family drink—for health and pleasure combined.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Armour's we will send you a trial dozen pints for \$3, express prepaid east of Omaha. Address Armour and Company, Dept. 128, Chicago.

ARMOUR AND COMPANY



From the Vineyard to the Bottle.

Advertising of Advertising — A Series of Weekly Talks — No. 15



Supplying a Lack.

IF advertisements were not made so attractive, we would fail to read about hundreds of 'things we need—

Yes, actually need, and not realize it.

We have to be drawn out.

Perhaps this was never better illustrated than by a story about a man who invented a pump, you'll find advertised, but better known as the inventor of the Monitor—"The little cheese box on a raft."

Ole Bull, the great violinist, was a fellow countryman of Ericsson's.

When Bull first visited the United States in the early sixties, he invited the inventor to one of his concerts, which were quite the fashion.

The inventor did not go, saying that he did not care for music.

Bull persisted, although he changed his tactics and went to Ericsson's works taking along his violin.

There, with the utmost tact, he began to interest Ericsson by talking, not about music, but about

things of more interest to the inventor.

When the conversation reached the point where it was easy to do so, Bull asked the inventor to remedy some trumped up defect in his violin.

Then he led the conversation to the structure of the instrument and the theory of sound.

When Ericsson was absorbed in this scientific discussion, Bull broke in with; "John let me show you what I mean."

With that Bull drew the bow over the strings of his violin. From it came tones of such beauty that Ericsson sat entranced.

Bull played on and on.

The workmen left their tasks and crowded about him.

When the music ceased, Ericsson cried, "Go on." "I never knew before what I lacked."

Perhaps you do not know what you lack in things advertised for your good.

That is why the advertisers try to reach you with illustrations and human interest stories—anything which will help you to take hold of the nearest point of appeal.

Allan C. Hoffman

Picture Offer—An attractive picture, suitable for framing, will be sent, postage paid, to each person who furnishes the information called for in the coupon.

ALLAN C. HOFFMAN,
Advertising Director,
LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I will give you a list of advertised goods used daily in my home. You are to supply a blank form and send me a picture suitable for framing.

Name

Address

L. W., 4-18-12.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

Vol. CXIV—No. 2954

April 18, 1912

Price 10 Cents, \$5.00 a Year



PROCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

Arrival of Dr. Sun Yat sen, former President of the Republic, and his staff, escorted by thousands of Chinese troops, at the Ming tombs, and beginning of the ceremonial marking the abdication of the Manchus. Fully 20,000 persons attended and took part in the ceremony, which was in the nature of a sacrificial offering, the image of the founder of the Ming dynasty being the main object of veneration. Dr. Sun Yat sen and Huang-hsing alone entered the temple, where they reverently announced to the spirits of the Ming emperors that their erstwhile dominions had been emancipated from the thralldom of the Manchus. Guns and bamboo firecrackers were constantly booming and cracking throughout the ceremony.

EDITORIAL

Right.

THE PUBLIC needs a lesson. We have this on the authority of Grand Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The engineers are asking for an advance of eight-per cent. in their pay. The railroads have replied with facts and figures to show that they cannot give this advance under existing conditions. Their figures show that an increase of nearly \$50,000,000 in employees' compensation between 1910 and 1911 took effect in the face of a decline in net revenues of nearly \$41,000,000. Of course, when the revenues declined and wages went up, somebody had to suffer besides the railroad. Who was it? It was the employees. Thirty-one thousand of the latter appeared to have been laid off, including switch tenders, trackmen, telegraph operators and trainmen.

This is not a large percentage when we remember that 1,662,000 persons are employed on the railroads of the United States. The reason why Mr. Stone says that the public needs a lesson is clear. He says they need the lesson of a widespread, paralyzing railroad strike as "a powerful object lesson calculated to teach them the absolute necessity of permitting an advance in freight rates to the railroads."

Mr. Stone calls attention to the fact that the railroads do not say that the engineers are not in need of the increase. The railroads only say they cannot afford to grant an increase because they have not been allowed to make a slight advance in freight rates. Who is responsible for this peculiar situation? The railroad employees of this country know, and Mr. Stone does not hesitate to put his finger on the responsible party. He says:

The Interstate Commerce Commission, representing the public, stands in the way of any raise. The real responsibility, therefore, lies with the public. The people of this country do not, or will not realize how much they owe to the railroads. They do not know how much they owe to the engineers. They want cheap rates for their freight and because they get them, we are denied a just increase in pay. This is why I say that the people need an object lesson which will make them realize that the roads are entitled to more pay for the freight they carry.

This is plain talk from the head of one of the greatest, best conducted and most conservative workingmen's organizations in the world. It is the kind of talk that representatives of the iron and other industries have been addressing to the tariff-smashers at Washington, who are seeking to destroy the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital.

It is a good sign that the working masses of this country are being roused once more, as they were by

Blaine and McKinley years ago, to a realization that their interests are at stake when capital is assailed, industries are terrorized and railroads "smashed."

Troubles of Ambassadors.

THE REPORT that Ambassador Whitelaw Reid said the apathy of England in the face of the recent coal miners' strike recalled the similar stolidity of France on the eve of the revolution of a century and a fifth ago shows some of the dangers to which envoys are beset. Mr. Reid denied the story, and as he is discreet as well as capable, his disclaimer is accepted by his countrymen. The story, however, incited some rather unpleasant comments in a few of the British journals.

"Citizen" Genet, the French minister to the United States, attempted to fit out privateers in our ports, in 1793, to prey upon the commerce of England, with which France was at war, but with which we were at peace, and when President Washington forbade that course he made an appeal against Washington to the American people. For his effrontery he was recalled, but he chose to remain here, became a worthy American citizen, married a daughter of Governor George Clinton, of New York, and his descendants are among the most respectable of our countrymen.

For what President Grant called "the inexcusable course of the Russian minister at Washington" in 1871, M. Catacazy, he was recalled by the government of Alexander II., and the cordial relations between the two countries were maintained.

The spurious "Charles F. Murchison," in a letter to Sir Lionel Sackville-West, the British minister at Washington, near the close of the presidential campaign of 1888, called out a private and confidential note from that official, saying that the re-election of Cleveland in that year would be pleasing to England. The note was published a few days before the election, and the Republican papers of the country stigmatized Cleveland as the "British candidate." When Premier Salisbury refused to recall the minister, Cleveland handed him his passports.

In a similar private epistle, shortly before the blowing up of the *Maine* in 1898, Senor Depuy de Lome, the Spanish minister at Washington, referred to President McKinley as "weak, a caterer to the rabble and a cheap politician." The letter reached the press, was published widely and the offending minister at once resigned, whereupon the Spanish government disavowed his sentiments.

On the eve of the departure of Secretary Knox on his Latin-American tour a few weeks ago, Senor Ospina, the Colombian minister at Washington, in a published letter, said that the Secretary's visit to Colombia at that time would be "inopportune," on account of our connection, or alleged connection, with the secession of Panama, a former state of the Colombian republic. Ospina stepped out of office a few

days after his indiscretion was printed, and he, too, was disavowed by his government.

The unwritten law that a minister must not mix in the politics or the affairs of the country to which he is accredited has certain rights which diplomats are bound to respect.

Making Men.

ANY INFLUENCE that promotes health and at the same time builds character should be cherished and encouraged. The Boy Scout movement does this, and should be supported and commended.

In these days, when the cities bring forth so much life of their own in circumstances which discourage natural development, and when they absorb so much life from more healthful locations, devitalize it and threaten it with effeminacy, if not with degeneracy, the elementary spirit in youth should be kept awake and active under auspices which will bring out the best results and minimize the consequences of an artificial existence.

The nobler traits of man can best survive under natural conditions, and so, also, the nobler traits may be developed in youth by nature's influences. Nations have passed away that might have survived had the natural spirit been maintained among those responsible for their fate. And there is nothing more promising for generations to come than the impulse, now almost world-wide, typified by the Boy Scout and kindred movements, which make no distinction as to sex, but strive to give to youth health, vigor, self-reliance and high ambition, while inculcating the virtues, possession of which means common welfare, and lack of which means ultimate misfortune.

The Boy Scouts are taught the meaning of honor, loyalty to superiors, patriotism, mutual helpfulness, courtesy and knowledge of and kindness to animals. They are schooled in that optimism which makes for happiness in others as well as themselves, and in the thrift and expedients which emergency or necessity demands. Their physical activities teach them self-maintenance, while giving them joy and health, and every attribute of true manhood finds some illustration in their work in forest, camp and field. There are ethical as well as physiological values, and remote as well as immediate benefits in the movement. While building for themselves, they are providing happier possibilities for posterity.

Liberty!

THE MOST precious word in the English language is the word "liberty." It arrived in its present environment from a linguistic region in which it formed part of a violent material antithesis—freedom, slavery.

It is so precious a word to us that it brushes all the words aside in any attempt to formulate the



NOTABLE AND UNIQUE BANQUET AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Annual dinner of the National Civic Federation, at Washington, with President Taft and Speaker Clark as guests of honor. The affair was unusual in the number and great diversity of persons who attended. Three hundred were Senators and Congressmen and their wives, and the remaining four hundred were made up of employers, economists, publicists, wage earners, farmers, bankers, merchants and noted women from all parts of the country.

essential spirit of Anglo-Saxon civilization. Law, order, happiness, life—all the rest of them represent something of the Anglo-Saxon ideal; but they all bow to the statue of liberty.

When Robert Morrison, a hundred years ago, began to translate the Bible into Chinese, he had an almost superhuman task. Esperanto and Volapuk rolled into one are child's play beside it, for they only have to find words for ideas that already exist. Robert Morrison had to find words for ideas that did not exist. He did not entirely solve the problem, for when, three-quarters of a century later, Timothy Richard wanted to translate Mackenzie's "Nineteenth Century," he had to *invent* a word for liberty—political liberty, that is. The only ready-made word available meant *license*! When he preached spiritual liberty in the Chinese language, he was preaching spiritual license! Similarly, when he preached political liberty, he preached political license!

Is it any wonder that the rulers of China looked with disfavor on such teachings? To teach "liberty"—i.e., "license"—to three hundred millions of people held in servitude by five millions of a superior caste meant upsetting a state of things that the five millions had enjoyed for two centuries and a half. If you want the best Chinese word for *liberty*, you must look for it not in the ordinary, every-day Anglo-Chinese dictionary, but in the "Dictionary of Technical Terms," prepared by a revered American missionary, the late Dr. G. A. Stuart. Fancy looking for a word like that in a technical dictionary! But it is a true sign of the times.

This new idea of liberty that the missionaries brought to China is the core of the great movement now in progress. In the new China that is the essential thing—liberty not only for people, but for things material and spiritual. The annual income of the Peking government is put at \$40,000,000, but it is reckoned that the amount collected allegedly for national revenue is four times that amount. The difference goes into the pockets of the collectors—a mere detail of \$120,000,000! Under the new conditions, that "squeeze" or "graft" will go to buy more of the necessities of life for a freed people. Some of it must go abroad, for Western articles of daily use are slowly but surely establishing themselves in China.

The new liberty means an inexhaustible store of new resources. Enter liberty; exit superstition. Sheer superstition, fear of dragons and demons, added to dread of official extortion, has prevented the people from opening up mines. China's supply of coal and iron, let alone other valuable minerals, is the richest on earth. All this is to be set free—to be made accessible for the benefit of mankind at large. And so we might go on.

Economically the new liberty of China means a readjustment of world commerce, and that readjust-

ment is going to coincide with another—the opening of the Panama Canal. There is not space to tell what that means to world trade and world finance. These things *must* be, because the new rulers of China—Dr. Sun, Yuan Shi-Kai, Wu Ting-fang, T'ang Shao-yi and the rest of them—know the value of economic resources, want to see China developed, mean to develop it and mean to set China on the way to being the greatest nation on earth. Is she not that already? Could any other nation have carried through a revolution affecting the lives of one-fourth of the world's population at an outside expenditure of ten thousand lives? Has any nation ever done anything like it?

The Plain Truth.

SUBSIDY! The merchant marine of the United States has shrunk to disgraceful proportions. Every time an effort is made to revive it by government aid, we hear the cry of "Subsidy!" Right across the border in Canada, the government of the Dominion is favoring a bill to grant subsidies to railways and bridges amounting to nearly \$23,000,000. This is the way that Canada is developing its remotest sections and attracting thousands of American farmers. We admire the public spirit of the Canadian government; but what shall we say of the lack of patriotism on this side of the line, in failing to restore our merchant marine to the proud place it once held in the commerce of the world?

SHARKS! An exposure of loan-shark practices is one of the first steps taken by the educational bureau of the Illinois Central Railroad Company in its efforts to assist employees in legal matters. Those who have suffered from the money-lenders' wiles will be told just what their rights are, and those employees now in trouble from this quarter will be given aid in straightening out their affairs and getting clear of the clutches of the sharks. The educational bureau takes up this matter at the start, because it is well known that some employees secure "salary" loans from these money-lenders. While the bureau cannot tell how far it may widen the scope of its activities, it wants to be of the largest service to the railroad's employees, and accordingly invites all to present to them any other cases in which they stand in need of legal advice, information or aid. Very frankly the company's circular says, "The company feels that if it can aid any of its employees in this manner it will be well repaid in better and more loyal service, by having helped to remove a cause of worry and possible temptation." From the humanitarian point of view, this attitude of helpfulness toward employees reveals the proper spirit, and the railroad and industrial world realizes that it is as sound economically

as morally. It is an approach to the intimate personal relation that used to exist between employer and employee under the simpler industrial conditions of the past.

OUTRAGE! The Federal government is a good collector, but a poor payer. At least, the Southern Pacific Railroad is finding the latter proposition to be true. In the history of railroad annals there is no finer example of public service than the prompt action of E. H. Harriman, in offering to President Roosevelt, in 1906, the services of the emergency department of the Southern Pacific in repairing the break in the bank of the Colorado River when it threatened the ruin of the fertile Imperial valley. It was emergency work, not a time for written contracts. The railroad offered its services and the President of the United States promised that Congress would make an equitable settlement for the work done. But Congress has not settled the bill, and the Southern Pacific for more than five years has been carrying on its books the cost of helping to save the valley—a sum amounting with interest to \$4,040,000, now placed among the contingent assets, according to its latest report. Had a railroad treated the government in this way, it would be made to suffer for it. The least that the government in justice can do is to pay for the work with interest. The longer it is delayed, the greater does the outrage become.

Whom Do You Want For President?

Over a million persons read Leslie's each week. Just at this time, when interest in the presidential campaign is approaching a white heat, it will be interesting to obtain the choice for president of Leslie's vast army of readers.

On page 462 is printed a coupon, which the publishers will be pleased to have filled out and forwarded to the "Election Contest Editor, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York."

Votes should be sent in at once. The results will be carefully compiled and announced in an early issue.

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The Truth About Labor in the Steel Mills

IV.—Concern for Old Employees—Influences That Make Foreign Workmen Good Americans— Their Children Indistinguishable from Those of Native Parentage

By J. A. WALDRON



Class in Munhall public school: children of American and foreign parents study and play together.



The Munhall public school, situated on a hill overlooking the Homestead steel mills.



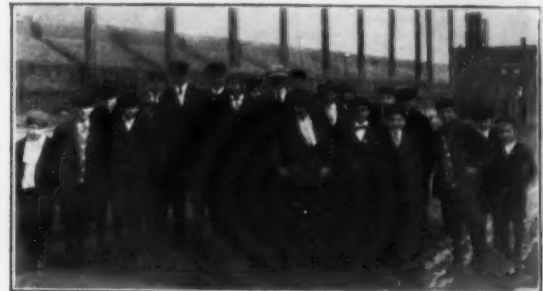
Class in Ravine St. public school: 44 of 46 seen here are children of foreign parents.



Part of congregation leaving St. Stephen's Greek Catholic Church, Munhall, on a Sunday morning.



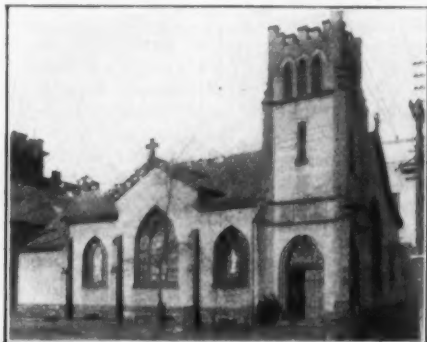
A group of Slavish girls returning home from Sunday service at St. Michael's R. C. Church.



A group of Slavish boys near a Homestead steel mill after attendance at St. Michael's R. C. Church.



Hungarian Reformed Church (Calvinistic), Munhall.



Hungarian Greek Catholic Church, Munhall.



Worshippers leaving St. Michael's R. C. Church (Slavish).



Slav attendants leaving St. Stephen's Greek Catholic Church.



Son of Americans (right), son of Slavs (left), "chums."



Group of Slavish men and boys photographed at a ball at Clairton.



Group of Slavish women and children photographed at a ball, Clairton.



Frank McWilliams, one of the old men at Homestead.

THERE is little sentiment in ordinary business these days. In many industries the man of sixty whose work is manual or largely physical goes to the scrap heap with little ceremony. Of mere muscle, all that muscle can achieve is demanded.

There are no scrap heaps of worn-out men from the steel industry in and about the Carnegie Steel Company's premises. Men who have reached the age limit here are taken care of, as will be shown later; and the Carnegie Steel Company has a sentimental regard for old men that is quite out of fashion in the world of business.

I have read the "testimony" of one or two professional reformers or social uplifters at Washington, to the effect that work in the steel industry made men "old at forty." Throughout my tours of the steel plants at Homestead and elsewhere in the Pittsburgh district, I was constantly on the lookout for prematurely aged men. I did not find them.

I found men verging on or past sixty, still vital, alert, and still at work in which they had been active for years. I venture to say that any person who wishes to test this matter conclusively might find at work at Homestead hundreds of men, forty and over, who would win in any contest of strength and endurance over a like number of men of the same age in any other working trade or industry in the country. As for the men of fifty and over in the mills, they would more than hold their own with men a decade younger in any of the indoor vocations—say, like that of journalism—in any test of strength and endurance that might be tried.

I heard of one case which illustrates the sentiment that prevails in the Carnegie Company. An old man, past his time of labor, years ago had worked at Homestead for a period, and then, quitting the steel mills, had entered some other employment. A long time passed and he found himself out of a place, and, in fact, unfitted for work of any exacting sort. He re-

membered how well he had been treated years ago at the Homestead mills. He lives at Braddock, several miles from Pittsburgh. Desperately needy, he walked to the latter city and appeared at the general office of the Carnegie Company, in the Carnegie Building. He had known A. C. Dinkey, president of the Carnegie Steel Company, long before Mr. Dinkey became an official of the company—Mr. Dinkey, by the way, began his career as a waterboy at the Braddock mills—and asked to see him. Ushered into the president's office, he told his story. The company was under no obligation to this old man, but he received a substantial gift of money, measures were taken to see that he should not suffer and he went his way rejoicing.

This kindly spirit is manifest everywhere among those in authority toward old employees, and there is a spontaneous cordiality in dealing with every one in the mills. I saw this illustrated at the headquarters of the transportation and labor departments at Homestead, where I found Superintendent J. C. Lawler. He is a man of giant stature and weight, yet of magnetic good nature and habitual kindness. I asked him about three or four old men in the adjoining yard—men apparently with little to do.

"Oh," said Mr. Lawler, "they are a few of the vets. They've worked here many years and some of them are slightly disabled. We let them come and go and pay them their wages. They do a little of this, a little of that. They're privileged persons."

These men are not of the class called "old at forty." Most of them are above sixty. Some of them are pensioners, and wild horses and chains couldn't keep them from the scenes of their former activity.

Superintendent Lawler was asked what he did as to his laborers and transportation men at slack periods. "Of course you have to lay some of them off?" I suggested.

"Yes," he replied. "But the first men to be laid

off in the laboring department when work is slack are young, unmarried men and married men who have families abroad. It is assumed they can best stand it—although we put them back if they are here as soon as possible. We prefer among these men, of course, those who purpose eventually to make this country their home. The next men to be laid off are married men who have their wives or families here. But as to these, we manage so that they work part of the time, and the brunt of the dull period falls on none of them altogether."

While I was in Superintendent Lawler's office, I met several laborers in the veteran class and was astonished to learn that many of these men had by no means spent their best days with the company.

One of the most interesting of my interviews was with Frank McWilliams, aged 63, who came to this country at the age of 20. As a boy in Scotland, he had been brought up in the mines; yet, like all of his race, he was unusually intelligent and well read. He worked for the Carnegie Company for a time, but the fever for the mines seized him and he again sought that work in this country. From 1900 to 1905 he was a miner, but was seriously hurt in that work. To his astonishment—and tears filled his eyes as he told the story—the Carnegie Company, because he was an old employe, re-employed him upon application, though he had been rendered unfit in the mines for labor, at the age of fifty-seven. He receives 17½ cents an hour—the minimum labor rate—for ten hours a day. He is a bachelor and lives by himself in two neat rooms. "I don't spend my evenings in barrooms," he remarked. "If you find men here who complain, they are not saving men. They read socialistic literature and it makes them discontented, though it doesn't tell them how to become more efficient."

Last year McWilliams made a tour of England, Ireland, Scotland and France, being gone for months,

(Continued on page 454.)

Hands Across the Caribbean

The Splendid Reception Accorded to Secretary of State Knox in Panama and Costa Rica

By ROBERT D. HEINL, Washington Correspondent for Leslie's Weekly, Who Accompanied the Secretary



One of the pleasantest spots in Panama. Engineers' quarters at Gatun, with Secretary Knox and his party just arriving.



Secretary Knox reaches Colon. Greeted by a friendly crowd; Secretary Knox at left, with H. Percival Dodge, American Minister to Panama. President Chiari, of Panama, at right.



Treated with honor in Costa Rica. The Secretary and his party in front of the Governor's palace at Port Limon.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. *Maryland*,
MARCH 30TH, 1912.

THE MAGNITUDE and importance of the journey to the countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea made by Secretary Knox are now being fully realized by all countries concerned. It will go down in history with the memorable trip of Secretary Root as one of the most splendid diplomatic efforts the United States has ever made to assure our Latin-American neighbors that the purpose of this country toward them is that we should live in amity and essential harmony. It had become common talk in the Central American republics that the United States seeks to own and control their commerce. This, of course, was absurd and was one of the essential reasons which prompted Secretary Knox, one of the most able and dignified diplomats who has ever occupied that high office, to personally carry a message of good-will and peace to these peoples.

As Secretary Knox points out, while it is entirely clear to those who have fairly and intelligently considered the history of the relations of the United States to the other American republics that our policies have been without a trace of sinister motive or design, yet it is true that our motives toward them have not always been fortunately interpreted. But if this nation had done nothing more for Latin America

than to build the Panama Canal, it would have accomplished for them a service which would mean more for their prosperity than anything else which could possibly have been achieved. When he was a United States Senator, Mr. Knox was chided by his colleagues because he expressed the belief that the Panama Canal not only could be carried through by the American engineers, but that they could do it on schedule time. It was interesting for the friends aboard the train which carried Secretary Knox across the Isthmus of Panama to see how nearly his predictions of years before had come true.

If there was any doubt as to the appreciation of the visit of Secretary Knox by those countries to the south, it was dispelled after the first week of the journey. The reception accorded to the Secretary amounted to a sincere and cordial welcome. Few men in public life have had the privilege of receiving such distinct honors from the Latin-American peoples as has Mr. Knox. He proved himself the man for the mission, and from the very start inspired confidence and the heartiest expressions of good-will from his hosts of every country. Our ambassador of peace talked straight from the shoulder, and his listeners always knew exactly where he stood when he had finished. More often his remarks were greeted by the most enthusiastic applause, where before the listeners had been only politely attentive.

By definitely outlining the policy of the United States, Mr. Knox swept away all suspicion as to why he was there at that particular time. His tour amounted to little less than a triumph, and never once did he overlook an opportunity to again hammer home the keynote expression of the journey, that the United States desired only that there should be more prosperity and more happiness and more peace for the Central American republics.

As was to be expected, those not wholly in sympathy with the motives of the United States attempted to give a false impression of the trip. These comments were comparatively few and took the form of inspired handbills, editorials and cartoons. For instance, in Costa Rica some expatriated gentlemen from Nicaragua and Colombia wrote lengthy screeds about how the United States had sent Secretary Knox down there to force the Costa Rican government into a Central American confederation. Nothing could have been further from fact. Mr. Knox, of course, took no official notice of the accusations; but he saw to it that it became known that our government was not a party to any such movement. In Panama a candidate for election to the presidency of the republic attempted to give the impression in a newspaper interview that Secretary Knox's visit was a boost to help the candidate's chances for election. Needless

(Continued on page 455.)

Startling Facts by a Master Builder

By BENJAMIN F. YOAKUM, Chairman of the Board and Executive Committee of the 'Frisco Railway Lines.



B. F. YOAKUM,
Chairman of the Board
and Executive Com-
mittee of the 'Frisco
Lines.

IT REQUIRES the same intelligent work to develop the soil to its fullest capacity as it does to build up a manufacturing establishment. To build up this country rapidly and successfully we need systematic team work. No one horse can move the heavy load, but when the full team go against their collars the wheels begin to turn. Millions have been saved in economies in distribution in manufacturing, while but little attention in the same way has been extended in the distribution of the products of agriculture.

The great purchasing power of the world comes from the soil. Each dollar increase in the products per acre of cultivated land in this country means \$450,000,000—an average of \$5 for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Germany was cultivating its land before America was discovered, yet its average yield of wheat last year was 29½ bushels to the acre; ours was 14 bushels. If our farmers had farmed and treated their soil as the Germans did, last year's wheat crop would have yielded them \$600,000,000 more than it did, and we would have raised 209 bushels of potatoes to the acre instead of only 107. This difference of 102 bushels to the acre would have meant \$200,000,000 more to our farmers on potatoes alone.

The development in the Rio Grande valley in Texas has been accomplished by irrigation costing from \$20 to \$25 an acre to put water on the land, while in the rich valley of the Mississippi River it requires only from \$10 to \$15 an acre to take the water off.

The farmer has done only one-half his duty to himself and family when he has raised a crop. It is equally important that he understand the market channels through which his products pass after he ships them and that he may receive the best possible returns for his labor. The cost of getting food supplies to the railroad over bad country roads and of getting such supplies to the homes in the cities is out

of all proportion to the railroad charge for transportation. To help cut down the big expense of bad country roads to the farmers, the government provides a little over \$100,000 a year and buys battleships for \$12,000,000.

The value of farm products in the United States last year averaged about \$300 for each member of a farming family. This means that \$300 had to clothe, feed, educate and provide everything for one person on the average farm, besides paying taxes, help, new buildings, machinery and tools, repairs, feed and care of animals and general upkeep of the farm. This is a small return. The farmer hitches up early, works long hours, feeds late. Unlike others, he cannot work eight or nine hours a day and quit.

For a century our government has looked with indifference at the rich swamp lands of the Southern States, while England has been furnishing its money and credit to aid Egypt to reclaim waste lands in the valley of the Nile, 4,000 miles away. The need of more acreage under cultivation in the Mississippi valley, to provide homes for thousands of those now huddled in the cities and to produce more food and clothing, should cause our government to take a deep interest in the waste lands of Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and other Southern States. Although the government has spent over \$100,000,000 in putting water on lands in the Northwest at \$35 an acre, it has not shown much interest in taking the water off the swamp lands of the South at a cost of from \$10 to \$15 an acre. These lands, when drained, will yield annually crops worth three times as much per acre as the average in the United States. Such land, when drained and cleared, would cost about \$25 an acre, and when cultivated its value would easily be \$100 an acre. There are 25,000,000 acres of swamp land in the Southern States of the Mississippi valley, worth to-day about \$300,000,000, which, when drained, would be worth at least \$2,000,000,000.

Farmers, and not military power, must restore our economic balance. The politicians pour out the government's money to build fighting machines and starve the agriculturist. A forty-acre farm of reclaimed valley land will comfortably support a family. It costs \$55,000 to make a twelve-inch gun. The money that goes to pay for this gun would reclaim 4,500 acres of land and provide homes for 500

people. When all the guns on all the battleships are shot off once, the government blows off, in noise and smoke, \$150,000. This would reclaim more than 12,000 acres of land and give homes to 1,350 people. The money consumed in powder is lost to all future. The farmers who buy the reclaimed land must pay the government back in ten years, so it does not cost the government anything to build up the country by helping the farmer. We should make more homes and not so many fighting machines.

It is not the amount of vegetables, dairy products and other foodstuffs which a farmer produces that fattens his bank account; it is the prices he can get for them and the waste he can cut out between the farm and the table.

Home building is the strongest instinct in the lives of right-minded men, and, as it is the first duty of a man to provide a home for his family, so it is a patriotic duty of the United States to make homes for its people and their children. Thousands of our people have been moving into Canada during the past few years, taking up land and making their homes there. It is just as wrong for a nation with unused lands to drive its own people to other countries to seek homes as it is for a man with health and strength to leave his family without shelter.

It is a sad commentary on the work of our government that, of the total revenue for 1910, \$71 out of each \$100 was used for military purposes, and only \$1.85 out of each \$100 to aid in the development of our agriculture, which is the foundation of our wealth; and that for good roads, so important to our farmers, only two cents out of each \$100 of revenue was appropriated.

The farmer gets forty-six cents for his products and the consumer pays \$1 for them. This is not fair. By bringing the consumer closer, the farmer would get more and the consumer pay less. With a \$9,000,000,000 crop, one-third retained on farms, it is all wrong for consumers to pay \$13,000,000,000 for \$6,000,000,000 of products.

The biggest trust is yet to come—the co-operative trust of producers who raise and sell foodstuffs to the American people. Co-operation among purchasers has worked wonders in Great Britain, where 8,000,000 people are enjoying its benefits.

(Continued on page 455.)

Mississippi Flood and Fire at Atlantic City

The raging "Father of Waters" lately overflowed 2,000 square miles of land in Illinois, Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky and other States, inundated towns, threatened cities, made 30,000 people homeless, wrought more than \$10,000,000 damage to property and caused the loss of many lives.



Premises of a prosperous farmer, whose buildings were photographed just before they were washed away, joining the down rushing flotsam of the flood.



Center span of the Eads Bridge, St. Louis, showing by comparison the height of the water during the record flood of 1903, and the gauge a few days ago, with water still rising.



One of many expedients—cattle floating on rafts, awaiting a boat to bear them to safety. Other hazards are suggested in the picture.



Refugees from submerged districts seeking higher ground on the Arkansas shore, north of Memphis. Haste and excitement marked their aspect.



Water barred by the levee at Mound City, Ark. This levee, it was believed, would hold any flood and it illustrated the value of such embankments when properly constructed.



The Second Street Pike, the leading outlet road from Memphis toward the north, flooded for the first time in its history. The height of water in this vicinity showed a record freshet.



The broken levee north of Memphis, with water on both sides. This break filled with alarm those who thought the levee insured safety, and worse was threatened.

Young's Pier, Atlantic City, the amusement resort of the multitude, as it appeared after the flames had destroyed its theater and other devices for pleasure-seekers, with a loss of \$500,000.





Thoroughly happy, though tired after a "hike."

James E. West,
Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

Every Scout is taught to cook a simple meal.

The Real Boy Scout

By JAMES E. WEST, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article has been prepared at the request of Leslie's Weekly to give the general public a concise and authoritative statement of the Boy Scout movement in America, of its aim to give the boys strong bodies and high ideals. It shows the boys the athletic training, the fun and the benefits they can receive from the organizations. It shows the parents how their boys are trained to become honest, efficient patriotic citizens.

THE REAL Boy Scout is not a "sissy." He is not a hothouse plant, like little Lord Fauntleroy. There is nothing "milk and water" about him; he is not afraid of the dark. He does not do bad things because he is afraid of being decent. Instead of being a puny, dull or bookish lad, who dreams and does nothing, he is full of life, energy, enthusiasm, bubbling over with fun, full of ideas as to what he wants to do and he knows how he wants to do it. He has many ideals and many heroes. He is not hitched to his mother's apron-strings. While he adores his mother and would do anything to save her from suffering or discomfort, he is self-reliant, sturdy and full of vim. He is just the sort of boy that his father is proud to own as his son.

The real Boy Scout is fond of the woods. He knows how to handle himself when out in the forest, in company or alone. He may not be a specialist in athletics, but he gets all the fun there is in the games, acquiring alertness and a normal development of his muscle. He plays games that develop his resourcefulness and his keenness. He is a boy of moral stamina, with positive ideas as to what is right, and he is ready to fight for them. He is not a goody-goody boy, but has a high sense of honor and does not tell lies to save himself from punishment. When he does anything wrong, he is brave enough to confess and take the consequences.

A scout is an all-around boy. When he has passed the requirements for tenderfoot, second-class and first-class scout and shown his willingness to obey the scout oath and scout law, he is equipped physically, mentally and morally to an unusual degree.

When a boy in a town or city where there are no scouts makes up his mind that he wants to learn some of the things that Boy Scouts do, he straightway shows himself as a restless, eager lad, who is beginning to realize something about the great world beyond him, who has an inkling of what the many heroes of which he has read were striving to accomplish. The "gang" instinct is developing in him. The boy who follows such inclination honorably will grow into a fine, wholesome man. Such a boy seeks information about scouting. He gets a scout manual and studies the scout laws. Then he buzzes around and talks scouting to several of his comrades, and in a few days those boys are seeking a scoutmaster.

Each boy learns the scout sign, which is made by the first three fingers held up, with thumb and little finger touching. The three fingers remind him that as a Boy Scout he will do his duty to God and his country, that he will help other people, and that he will keep himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight. Then he learns the scout salute, by which he shows his respect to older people and to the persons who are his advisers. Before he can become a tenderfoot, he must study the flag and understand what the Stars and Stripes stand for and that he must salute it. Every boy loves to be able to tie knots, but very few know more than two or three. To be a tenderfoot, a lad must tie four different knots, such as the sheep's shank and the halter, clove hitch and the timber hitch.

The lack of knowledge of knot tying was shown in the recent unfortunate accident at Niagara Falls, when three persons, caught upon a drifting piece of ice, were carried to their death in the rapids. For fully an hour these people—a man, woman and boy—were in full view of thousands and thousands of persons on the banks and suspended bridges, as they drifted toward the tumultuous waters. Had some of those seeking to aid these people been able to tie a "clove hitch" or some other knot, or if they had even tied a simple knot at the end of the rope to prevent its slipping through the hands, the story might have been different.

Before the tenderfoot badge is pinned on a boy by a scoutmaster, he learns the twelve different planks

of the scout law. Those planks are meant to govern his conduct, but there is not a boy who would not be proud to have it said that he represented in a wholesome manner any one of the twelve qualities of a real Boy Scout. Every lad likes to feel that he is trusted, as the scout law prescribes; that the scoutmaster, his father or a friend may place responsibility upon him and feel sure that the boy will be true to trust. Every boy likes to be regarded as loyal to his pals, always speaking staunchly of them and ready to defend them from abuse when necessary; loyal to his parents and to his country.

As a member of a "gang," every boy feels he is a brother to his pals; but a Boy Scout learns that he must be friendly to others when occasion arises. He is courteous not only to his comrades, but especially to women, children and old people who are weak and helpless. No healthy-minded boy will hurt or kill any animal needlessly, for he is sensitive to the suffering of dumb animals. Furthermore, a scout is obedient to his parents. A boy that is full of life always feels that he must be gamey, cheerful when something happens that he doesn't like, never shirking a duty nor grumbling when on a long hike his feet get sore and he becomes tired. Just as a scout is taught to save the strength for the final spurt in a race, so he realizes that when he breaks a window pane or tears down a fence he is destroying something useful that has been built by another man's strength. Likewise, he is always clean in body and in thought. Moreover, he is reverent, thoughtful in his religious duties and respectful of the convictions of others. When a boy becomes a tenderfoot and is a member of a patrol with seven other boys, there are many things to be done. The boys select a name for their patrol, calling it after the timber wolf, the hawk, the rattlesnake or any animal or bird they like. They learn the special call of that animal, bird or snake, so that they may signal to one another. When a tenderfoot writes his name, he puts after it the sign of his patrol.

If a tenderfoot wishes to advance in scouting—and of course he does, because that is where the real fun lies—he begins to work on other activities, so that he may win the badge of a second-class scout. He learns how to revive a person who is fainting or bandage a cut. He takes up signaling, learning the Morse and the Myer codes, wigwagging, because it is a lot of sport in the woods for one scout to be able to talk to another by signs even at the distance of a mile or so. He learns how to track animals in the woods or to follow the footsteps of another scout. He learns how to preserve his energy in traveling a mile at scout's pace. Another important thing is the use of the knife and the hatchet. To build a fire on a windy or rainy day, using no more than two matches, is a feat of which any boy may be proud. It is no mean accomplishment to be able to cook a

good meal out in the woods. No boy can be a real scout unless he knows the points of the compass and how to travel through a dense woods by using that instrument.

In practicing these things, a boy is growing in alertness, endurance and strength. While a boy is doing all these things, he must show some evidence of thrift. He must earn and save at least one dollar. When he has accomplished all these things, the scoutmaster is permitted to pin the second-class scout badge on him.

For every degree in scouting there is a mixture of play and education. To become a first-class scout one must accomplish many things. He learns to swim fifty yards, to send and receive messages by the semaphore, just as the sailors on the warships signal to one another. A scout makes a trip of several miles through the woods, and then must write an account of what he did and what he saw. He learns how to cook flapjacks and many other dishes that help appease the appetite after a hard day's tramp in the woods. He learns to read a map correctly and to draw one. He becomes more useful to himself as he progresses in the art of cooking and becomes skillful in swinging an axe. He becomes more observant as he studies trees and plants, learning their names. He learns better how to take care of himself when in the woods, for he must find the North Star and learn how to travel by watching it.

After a boy has accomplished all these things, he wins, first, the badge of the first-class scout; but his work is not finished. There are many merit badges which are awarded for proficiency in various activities, such as scouting, tracking, electricity, mechanics, art and so on. In addition to the merit badges, there is a system of honors which has been carefully worked out for the boy's aim. His power of initiation is developed, he is resourceful, and, what is more important, is greatly strengthened in character. In short, he becomes prepared not for war, but to act in any emergency. Through his first-aid training, he is prepared at any time to save life and to help injured persons. He is prepared to do his duty as a boy and man, in meeting responsibility and adjusting himself in the community with due respect to the rights and feelings of others.

It should be remembered, however, that there are imitation scouts as well as real scouts. The fact that the scout movement has so successfully appealed to thousands and thousands of men and boys and has been developed so generally not only in this country but in practically all civilized nations in so short a time has led to many similar movements. But one organization has the approval and co-operation of men who are responsible for the development of the Boy Scout idea, and that organization is the Boy Scouts of America. This organization has the earnest support and co-operation of President William H. Taft (honorary president), ex-President Theodore Roosevelt (honorary vice-president), Ernest Thompson Seton (chief scout), Daniel Carter Beard (national scout commissioner) and Lieutenant-General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell.

It is comparatively easy for the general public to determine whether a boy belongs to the real scout organization or an imitation group. No boy is allowed to wear the official uniform, with its patented buttons or the official patented badge, unless he secures the same through a scoutmaster, whose character and fitness to act as a leader of boys have been carefully looked into by the officers of the scout movement. As evidence of his qualifications, he is given a badge and certificate. More than this, his work is thoroughly supervised by competent persons, and whenever it is found that he does not maintain the standards and regulations prescribed by the Boy Scouts of America and the International Scout Movement, his commission is revoked.

Tenderfoot. First class. Second class.
Badges of the Boy Scouts of America.

History of the Boy Scouts of America

By DAN BEARD, National Scout Commissioner



A young scout reporting to National Scout Commissioner Beard, author of this article.



Daniel Boone.



William Waller handing letter from President Taft to Sir Robert Baden Powell.



Yellowstone Kelly.



Chief Scout Seton laying cornerstone of scout headquarters, Mt. Washington, Md.



Types of Siamese Boy Scouts.



Blind Boy Scouts of Louisville, Ky., at dinner time.



English Scouts trailing American style.



A new boy waiting to join a troop.



Teaching a novice the significance of the flag.



Boy Scouts learning the art of tying knots.

ONE FINDS no history of the picturesque scouts employed by the Union army. There were probably only a few of these men, but their work must have been important, because I remember they were treated with the utmost respect by every one in the army, from the commanding general to the drummer boy; and no character outside the covers of a story book ever made stronger appeal to the imagination, awe and admiration of the small boys in the beleaguered town than did these men.

These scouts were tall, upstanding men, slender and straight as Indians; their hair was usually blond, and, like General Custer's, it reached to their shoulders. In place of the stiff, regimental hats, turned up on one side and ornamented with various brass eagles and crossed sabers, these men wore soft, broad-brimmed, black hats, with hatbands of thick, black and gold-braided cord, terminating in acorn tips. On one side a long, graceful ostrich plume drooped over the back. Their uniform seemed to have been chosen by themselves, for they were dressed in black silk velvet, they wore shoulder straps showing the rank of a field officer, their hands were incased in yellow buckskin gantlets, with extra long and expansive cuffs. The gold cord of a staff officer ran down the seam of their wide, "pegtop," black silk velvet trousers, the bottoms of the latter being crowded into the morocco tops of kid-footed boots; to the high heels of the boots were attached large wheel spurs, with dangling pendants which jingled as they walked. When they wore a saber, it was usually incased in a silver scabbard and hung so low that it dragged and jangled over the brick pavement.

These men were the war scouts—who at a moment's warning doffed their gay uniforms and disappeared over the lines, often making their way through the enemy's country from one end to the other, and occasionally being caught and hanged. But it was not the war part of their life that fascinated the boys or made us follow them at a respectful distance. There were soldiers, officers and fighters everywhere around us. The blue uniform was so common that civilian's dress was a novelty. Even the boys on the street were dressed in the uniform of the United States soldier. But we worshiped these particular scouts because we knew they were recruited from the plainsmen and mountaineers of the West. It was because they were great in woodcraft, great in forest lore; because an atmosphere of mystery surrounded them—an atmosphere which suggested snow-capped mountains, wide-rolling prairies, and deep, dark forests; it was because we looked upon these men as the lineal descendants of those sturdy scouts of the middle West—Daniel Boone, Simon



Taking the oath.

Kenton, the long-haired Wetzels, George Washington, George Roger Clark, Christopher Gist, Davy Crockett and other wonderful men who were the product of the frontier and known as American scouts. It was because these men were to us the reincarnation of the old buckskin knights that they excited our awe and admiration. Those men inspired the boys to organize groups and call themselves "Scouts," "Indians" and "Pioneers."

In those days the school teachers, the policemen and male relatives were either wearing the blue uniform as soldiers or were out at the front digging trenches, and only the poor, worried mothers remained at home. Consequently the boys had plenty of time and opportunity to play "scout," throw the tomahawk and study woodcraft, in all of which occupations they were aided and abetted by the soldiers.

It is not strange, then, that the name "scout" was selected, after thirty years of study and experiment to find a name which would excite the enthusiasm and make the strongest appeal to the imagination of the American boy.

In 1910 the present society of Boy Scouts of America was organized, by Lee F. Hanmer, of the Playground Association of America; George Dupont Pratt, of Pratt Institute; Jacob Riis, of Riis Settlement; W. D. Boyce, publisher; Luther Halsey Gulick, M. D., Russell Sage Foundation; Ernest

Thompson Seton, naturalist and author; Edgar M. Robinson, secretary of boy's work committee, International Y. M. C. A.; Colin H. Livingstone, of the American National Bank, Washington, and Dan Beard. Their headquarters were then at 124 East Twenty-fourth Street. It is estimated that we have now about 300,000 Boy Scouts in our organization, and personally I should say that this is a minimum estimate. We could have a million boys if we had scoutmasters enough to take care of them.

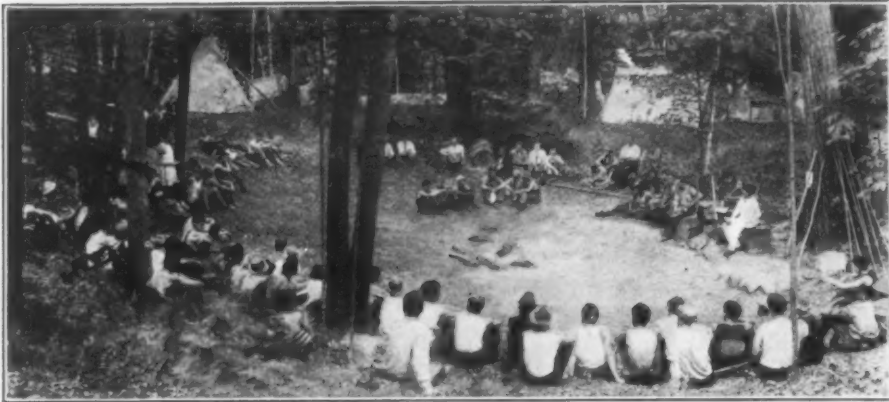
We think we have solved a great problem in the handling of our boys; we know we have inaugurated a tremendous revolution and crusade which are spreading and have spread all over the world. We think we have a right to assume that the religious people of all denominations must agree with us in our belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and we assume that all Americans and all people who have emigrated to our shores, whatever their political or economic beliefs may be, must also indorse the corollary to the foregoing, the preamble to the Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created free and equal," etc. These two articles contain all the religion and all the politics which are required of the scouts by headquarters. The details of their religion and politics can be safely left to their parents.

All teachers know that the boys want ideals to embrace, that they are in search of thrills to excite their enthusiasm; hence our problem is reduced to this: Boys seek excitement and danger; boys love adventure; boys demand heroes with red blood who have performed picturesque feats. How can these demands be satisfied in a sane and moral manner? Fortunately for America, such characters exist in our history and were developed on our own frontier. They were the scouts of the middle West, the buckskin knights; they were wonderful woodsmen, splendid examples of physical manhood, men of great achievement, lofty moral character, and they were empire builders.

Jonathan Chapman was a great wilderness scout, but he never lifted his hand to harm man, bird or beast. "Scout," as used by us, is not a military term; hence it is we have the indorsement of the Quakers, the peace people, as well as all those who love and believe in boys. It was said of Wild Bill that a man could trust him with his money, his wife and his honor, with certainty that all would be safe. We are teaching the boys this same high sense of honor, without teaching them the necessity of shooting each other. It is our firm conviction that the country which has the most Boy Scouts to-day will be the greatest country to-morrow.



Boy Scouts signaling to another troop.



Around the council fire at a Boy Scout camp on Lake George.



Boy Scouts practicing telegraphing on home-made lines.



Setting up a one-scout tent.



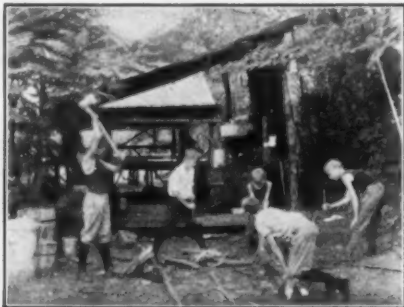
Laying and lighting a fire, using but one match.



A culinary operation—making flapjacks.



Boy Scouts building a suspension bridge.



The uses of axe and saw—learning to cut wood.



A sanitary precaution—airing the bedding.



Surveying and map-making without surveyor's instruments.

The Boy Scout Camp

By F. A. MOFFAT

OF ALL the phases of scout life, there is none that appeals to the boy like camping. Once he has tasted the joys of living in the woods and shared in the healthy, happy companionship of camp life, no other form of amusement will ever attract. The true scout appreciates the exhilaration of the hike, the fascination of the trail, the delights of sleeping out of doors. The smell of the fir and the pine is in his nostrils, he cherishes the memory of feathered friends made in the woods, and, with the return of spring, the chirp of the cricket and the appearance of the first robin remind him of happy days ahead.

The idea of camping for boys is not new. For the past twenty-five years public and private organizations have promoted summer camps, with more or less success; but the Boy Scout camp scheme has made camping more and more popular.

The camp is not a place for a vacation period of loafing and "resting," but a place to learn, to achieve resourcefulness by doing. Too many camps to-day are of little value—mere summer hotels under cover. The scout camp is a protest against this kind of camping. The lad who expects some one else to erect his tent, make his bed, build his fire, cook his meal and otherwise wait upon him will be mighty uncomfortable in camp with scouts. A scout prefers to do his own work, care for his own fishing line, catch his own fish, fry it over the fire in the open and do everything he can to help himself. Anything less than this is bad scouting. The tenderfoot covets every opportunity to learn to do these things for himself, so that he may some day rank as a second-class scout. Before reaching this goal, he must be able to track half a mile in twenty-five minutes, go a mile in twelve minutes at scout's pace; he must know how to use his knife and hatchet properly, prove his ability to build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches, and be able to cook on this fire a quarter of a pound of meat without the use of ordinary kitchen utensils.

In going to camp, the second-class scout seeks to develop proficiency in swimming, signaling, map making, cooking, handicraft and woodcraft, for to become a first-class scout he must pass tests in these subjects:

Swim fifty yards. Make a round trip alone (or with another scout), to a point at least seven miles away, going on foot or rowing a boat and write a satisfactory account of the trip and things observed. Read a map correctly and draw from field notes made on the spot an intelligent rough sketch map, indicating by their proper marks important buildings, roads, trolley lines, mainland marks, principal elevations, etc. Point out a compass direction without the aid of a compass. Prepare and cook satisfactorily in the open without the aid of



Tilting—an exciting sport.

kitchen utensils two of the following articles as may be directed: eggs, bacon, hunter's stew, fish, fowl, game, pancakes, hoe cake, biscuit, hard tack or "twist" baked on a stick. Use properly an axe for felling and trimming light timber, or produce an article of carpentry or cabinet-making or metal work made by himself. Judge distance, size, number, height and weight within 25%. Describe fully from observation ten species of trees and plants, including poison ivy, by their bark, leaves, flowers, fruit and scent, or six species of wild birds by their plumage, notes, tracks or habits, or six species of native wild animals by their form, color, tracks or habits. Find the north star and name and describe at least three constellations of stars.

Preparations are now being made by tens of thousands of American boys for their scout camps this summer. It is safe to say that at least five thousand such camps will be conducted. These may differ in size, some being run for the local patrol or troop of from eight to twenty-four boys, while others, organized and supervised by city scout councils, will furnish a common camping ground for boys of all troops within that council's jurisdiction. But whether the camp be small or large, be it located on a lake in Maine, along the foothills of the Adirondacks, in the canyons of the Rockies or among the verdant woodlands of the Sierra Nevadas, its scope and purpose will be the same, for a scout is a scout wherever you find him. He is actuated by the same ideals and is equally devoted to the life of the pioneer, the trapper and the woodsman.

The writer happened upon a camp in Ohio early one morning last August, just after the morning "dip." The scouts had doctored their camp togs and were seated in a group on an embankment by the side of the river. Each boy was furnished with a scout manual, notebook and pencil. The camp master stood before them by the side of the river. In the stream lay the camp craft, fully manned. Quietly approaching the group and seating myself in their midst, I soon became an interested member of a class in seamanship. The several parts of a ship were described and their technical names applied to each. The mariner's compass was boxed and its value in finding one's way by sea or land fully explained. The various evolutions of the craft were demonstrated at intervals by the members of the camp crew. From that hour my interest in Ohio scouts and their camp was assured. Consulting the camp bulletin, I found the day's program mapped out as follows:

6.00 a. m., reveille 6.10 a. m., rising gun and flag raising. 6.15 a. m., morning dip. 6.30 a. m., setting up exercises. 7.00 a. m., breakfast. 7.45 a. m., roll call and police duty (followed by camp inspection by the officers of the day). 9.00 a. m., camp class: group 1, camp engineering, selection of camp sites, sanitation, water supply, etc.; group 2, seamanship. 10.00 a. m., group 1: signaling—Myer and semaphore—for first class scouts; group 2, knot tying, rope splicing, hammock weaving, etc. 11.00 a. m., swim. 11.30 a. m., recall and leisure. 12.00 m., dinner. 1.30 p. m., hikes—group 1, for scouts wishing to qualify in road map making; group 2, for scouts studying trees and plants; group 3, for scouts studying camp fire building, camp cooking, baking twists, pancakes, etc. 3.00 p. m., scout games. 4.30 p. m., leisure. 5.30 p. m., supper. 7.30 p. m., council fire—marshmallow roast, camp stories. 9.00 p. m., taps.

Competent leaders qualified to give the instruction outlined were in charge of this work. Scouts were allowed to choose the subjects they wished to study. During the succeeding days the programs were varied considerably, but everything was conducted with a view to developing efficiency in scoutcraft.

It was not necessary to supply these scouts with baseballs, bats, tennis racquets or other equipment used in their city games to furnish them with amusement, for, compared with the fun enjoyed in "the lion hunt," "deer hunting," "the treasure hunt," "tilting in the water," "spearing the great sturgeon," the games of city life were commonplace and tame.

Perhaps the most exciting experience in camp and one enjoyed most by the tenderfoot was when he was furnished an opportunity for the first time to patrol his camp by night. Such experiences furnish the basis of many camp-fire yarns and linger long in the memory of the delighted scout who has the courage to play the game through.



Northwestern Quebec frontier cabin; tarpaper roof weighted with logs.



Adirondack cabin with a shingle roof.



John Burroughs's sleeping house, Twilight Park, Catskills.



A wilderness cabin with a spruce-bark roof.



Canadian mossback cabin, with hollow half-log roof.



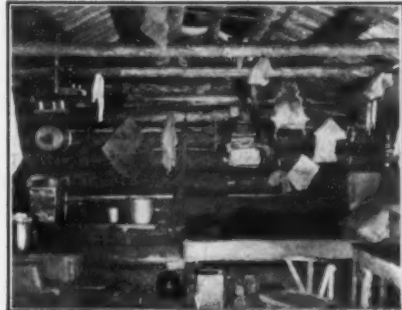
Maine hut, roofed with "Shake's splits," or clapboards.



Cutting logs; small ones less difficult to handle.



Scoutmaster directing building of log cabin.



Interior of a Western scout's cabin, Lake Chelau, Washington.



Interior of a Boy Scouts' cabin, Toledo, Ohio.

How the Scouts Build Their Log Houses

By DAN BEARD

EVERY normal American boy with any sentiment in his soul loves a log cabin. The log cabin is so intimately connected with the history of America that it deserves a place on the coat of arms of the United States. All our ancestors lived in log cabins, almost all the great men of the last generation were born in log cabins, and so, whenever we find a troop of scouts located where there are woods and trees plentiful enough to be available for logs, we encourage the scouts to erect their own club houses and do all the work with their own hands.

In order to build a log house, a scout must learn how to wield an axe. The Americans have long held first position in the world as skilled axemen. I have lived in the wilderness in a log house furnished with comfortable beds and even rocking chairs, all of which were manufactured from the standing timber, with no other tools than an axe, an auger and a hunting knife. First, the scout learns how to cut down a tree and by so chopping the trunk that the "kerf" on one side is a short distance below the "kerf" or notch on the other, causing the tree to fall in the direction most convenient to the young woodsman. He learns to clear away the underbrush all around within reach of the swing of his axe, overhead as well as on the ground, and thus prevent these objects from deflecting the blow of his axe. He learns not to try to fell a tree against the wind; he learns never to stand behind a falling tree, because he knows that the butt may "kick"—that is, may shoot backward—oftentimes with serious or fatal results; he learns how to split a log, to make puncheons by flattening one surface of a log—cutting notches along the surface and then splitting off intervening pieces of wood.

When the logs are trimmed of their branches, he knows that, if he wants the cabin to last for years, the bark must be peeled from the timber, as the bark not only holds moisture, which rots the wood, but it also harbors the boring insects that destroy the timber. He knows that if the bottom logs are set upon stones, elevating the floor above the ground, they will last much longer than if allowed to rest upon the damp ground. He also knows that, if he measures six feet along one log from a nail head where the corner log is joined and marks the point, and then measures eight feet along the other log from the same nail head and marks the point, if the corner is square, a ten-foot rod will just fit diagonally between the two points marked, and, if not square, it may be made so by adjusting the logs until the ten-foot rod touches the two points. He knows that to pile the logs on top of each other without notching



National Scout Commissioner Dan Beard in log cabin he built.

them would make the spaces between the logs as large as the logs themselves, so he notches the logs in the backwood style or flattens the ends of them in General Putnam style or dovetails them in Canadian style; then, if his timber is comparatively straight, the spaces between the logs are so narrow that they are easily chinked with moss and mud.

He learns how to split a log with a free or broad-axe into flat pieces of wood, known in various parts of the country as "shakes," "splits" or "clapboards," and he knows how to shingle his house with them. These things he has learned from his scoutmaster or from his "Field and Forest Handy-book." He knows that he must build the four walls of his house before cutting out the window spaces. When he is ready to make these openings, he nails a temporary framework for the doors and windows on the outside of the logs, then inside of this framework he saws out an opening. The reason for this is that the planks nailed on the logs will hold them in position and keep them from sagging down in an unsightly manner. They are permanently held in place when the window frame and door frame are nailed against the sawed-off ends of the logs, after which the temporary boards are removed.

Thus he erects his little home club as his pioneer ancestors erected theirs, when a blanket of forests

covered this continent from the Atlantic Ocean to the Western prairie, and when the panthers, wolves, wild cats, elk, deer, buffalo, antelope and Indians were plentiful and gave a touch of picturesqueness and danger which appealed so strongly to the adventurous spirits of the pioneers. Although the animals and the Indians and the danger are now lacking, a little log cabin in the woods suggests to the boy all these things, and his highly developed imagination supplies imaginary Indians, wolves and panthers.

The furniture of this little cabin is also made by the scouts themselves; there are rustic chairs, bunks and lounges made of the sticks cut in the wood, of boxes and barrels. This furniture appeals to the boys' sentimental nature with greater force than do the rich trappings and upholstery of any palace.

Of course these cabins should have an open fireplace, with a hearth of pounded clay or flat stone and a chimney built of short logs lined with clay or rough stones, or even barrels set one on top of the other. A stove will keep the house warm. Since all the heat of the stove is expended in the room and not up the chimney, as it is in an open fireplace, it will heat the house better than burning logs on the hearth; but, as the boys would say, "Gee whiz! Who wants a stove when they can have a crackling wood fire?" There is no sentiment or fun contained in a hot iron box; and as for an oil stove, that's a thing that belongs in a crowded tenement house and not in the open, in God's own country.

The old-fashioned, strenuous effort to force into the young minds of our lads an unnatural, artificial sentiment for things in which they were not interested has proved a dismal failure. The scout movement is developing the boy along the natural boy's activities, and the scoutmasters are not so much teaching the boys what to do as they are learning from the boys themselves how best they can develop usefulness, efficiency and real happiness. To be of use, one must know how to do things, and the more things one knows how to do and the more things one does, the more useful he is to the community. To learn how to do things means to develop skill, and skill means not only development of the muscles, but also development of the mind.

The old-fashioned method of attempting to develop the mind independent of the body is as disorderly an idea as it would be to begin at the roof of a house in order to build it. The Boy Scouts of America, rich and poor, are encouraged to do things themselves. This teaches them not only the dignity of labor, but the necessity of labor for a healthy and normal development of physical and mental efficiency.

The Fight to Save Our Wild Life

By WILLIAM T. HORNADAY, Director of the New York Zoological Park



The last living Wild Pigeon, in the Cincinnati Zoological Garden



The Passenger Pigeon millions sixty years ago, when great flocks literally darkened the sky. From a painting by C. H. Shearer.



The Carolina Parakeet, in the New York Zoological Park; only ten specimens remain alive.

THE FORCES that are actively seeking to destroy all our best wild life are overwhelmingly numerous and very aggressive. Unfortunately, each one of these forces of destruction is steadily becoming more deadly. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that to-day every valuable wild species in our country is being killed faster than it is breeding.

In our own times, the great auk, passenger pigeon, Labrador duck, Eskimo curlew, Carolina parakeet, flamingo (in the United States), Pallao's cormorant and whooping crane have been completely exterminated. There are at least fourteen more species of birds that will be rendered extinct in the near future, unless a revolution in public sentiment quickly and sternly stops the universal slaughter.

As a people, Americans are the greatest folk on earth to lock their stable doors after their horses have been stolen. In the protection of the resources of nature, we are a nation of easy-marks and easy-goers. That is why we have to-day only a pitiful, paltry remnant of the splendid heritage of wild life found on this continent a hundred years ago. We are great on enacting laws for the preservation of game, but generally we do this work in the rear of the Army of Destruction rather than in front of it.

People who do not shoot are prone to blame the sportsmen for the disappearance of game; but, strange to say, practically all the laws now on our American statute-books for the preservation of game birds, quadrupeds and fishes were placed there through the efforts of sportsmen!

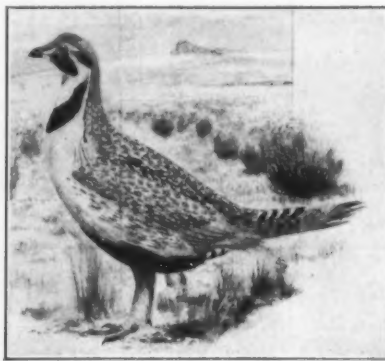
And yet, even in spite of all discouragements—such as lack of aggressive men, newspapers and money—thousands of earnest men and women are enrolled in the Army of the Defense and stubbornly are contesting the field with the Destroyers. Of this army—a very small one compared with the millions



The great Whooping Crane, now on the verge of extinction.



W. T. Hornaday, Director of the New York Zoological Park.



The Sage Grouse, or "cock-of-the-plains"; now almost extinct.

of the enemy—very few of its members have any personal end to gain or anything more than the satisfaction which is the sure reward of every good citizen who earnestly strives to do his full duty.

Whenever there comes a pitched battle with the Army of Destruction, such as that fought and won last year in New York, as that now being fought in Massachusetts and Louisiana, and as the one recently fought to a finish and won in New Jersey, the strength and weaknesses of the Army of the Defense become apparent.

Every blow struck at the remnant of wild life is a blow at the interests of every boy and girl in America. The courts have declared, over and over, that the wild life of the country belongs to the people and that every citizen has in it a clearly defined proprietary interest. The robins that are being slaughtered by the ten thousand in Louisiana and sold for food at ten cents each are partly your birds and mine, and we need their services in keeping down the insect pests that are at work on our orchards, shade trees, forests and crops. Only the densely ignorant will deny the enormous economic value of the insect-eating birds to the people of America.

Among the forces that are striving earnestly and conscientiously to save and perpetuate the wild life of North America are the State game and fish com-

missions. Next come the real gentlemen sportsmen, who do not sell their surplus game and do not shoot too much. These are the men who have put on the statute-books of our States the existing laws for game protection. But many of these laws are too liberal.

Next come the Audubon societies of the various States and the National Association, founded by William Dutcher. Both these forces have accomplished grand results for the birds not classified as game birds. Another important protective force is the Biological Survey of the Department of

Agriculture, Washington. This represents practically the only creative force regularly being exerted by the national government in wild-life conservation; but, fortunately, it is of far-reaching effect and importance. Dr. T. S. Palmer is a power for good, both wise and bold, and in full possession of the confidence of Congress, the government and the general public. It is a pity that Congress does not provide him with more resources and men enough to cover the country. And now a new force has come into the field. What is to be the influence of the Boy Scouts of America? Will they be apathetic to their own cause, blind to their own interests, deaf to the wireless messages from field and forest of the wild creatures that cannot enter "hearings" and speak for themselves? Will the scouts benevolently tolerate the market gunners, insist on "my right to buy wild ducks if I want to," and excuse the use of the slaughtering automatic and "pump" guns? Will they permit the Italians of the North and the negroes and "poor whites" of the South to go on slaughtering song birds for food until all are gone, or will they take hold and help pass, in Congress, the Anthony bill placing all migratory birds under the protection of the strong arm of Uncle Sam? As the sons of voters, I think they have a duty to perform, both in the enactment of laws and in the enforcement of laws.

Plants That Boy Scouts Should Let Alone

By DR. CARLTON C. CURTIS, Associate Professor of Botany at Columbia University, New York



Jack o'lantern fungus.



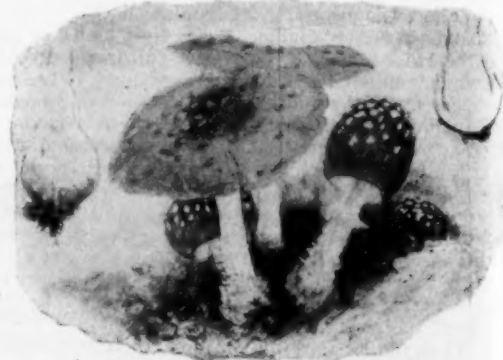
Poison sumac.



Water hemlock.



Poison ivy.



Deadly amanita.

FORTUNATELY there are comparatively few plants in North America that are so poisonous as to be a deadly peril. Easily ranking the list of such plants is the deadly *Amanita*, or fly agaric. Its poisonous nature can easily be demonstrated by placing an infusion of this plant in milk in a saucer and noting how quickly it kills flies that eat it—a method of exterminating flies that is still practiced in several countries. It is widely distributed in our country and seems to prefer rather open woods. It is one of the most striking and attractive of our mushrooms and certainly looks good enough to eat.

It stands from four to sixteen inches high. The umbrella part or cap of the fungus is convex or

strongly bent down in its early stage of development, but gradually expands until it is quite flat or even concave. This cap is covered with loosely attached scales that are usually white, though sometimes of a yellow color. In old plants the scales may entirely disappear. The cap is usually brilliantly colored—all shades of yellow, orange or even red occurring, though yellow is the more prevailing color. In old plants, and especially in plants appearing late in the fall, the colors are less intense, so that white forms are sometimes found. In sharp contrast to the color of the cap is the white stalk or stem and the white gills or plates that radiate from the center of the underside of the cap.

The stem has several characteristics that are important to note. First, a short distance below the gills a delicate white membrane is seen to encircle the stem. Second, below this rim or membrane the stem is covered with scales, often more or less torn toward the lower part of the stem. These scales generally become quite regularly arranged, so that they appear as interrupted rings. Third, the stem enlarges below into a prominent bulb. This bulb is more or less concealed in the soil, and you can readily see that you might overlook completely this most important character of the deadly *Amanita* if you broke off the stem, as so many people do in gathering

(Continued on page 460.)

Dangerous Mammals and Reptiles

By RAYMOND L. DITMARS, Curator of Reptiles and in Charge of the Mammals in the New York Zoological Park



Puma (mountain lion); now extinct except in remote regions.



Black bear; flees from man, and cannot be rated as dangerous.



Grizzly bear; a big Western animal that will attack if cornered.



American elk; adult males dangerous to man in fall and early winter.



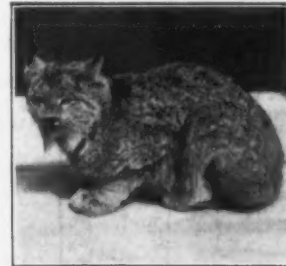
Wolverine; a marauder that prowls about camps and destroys property.



Wild cat (bob cat); vicious; fights when cornered, but can be stood off.



Gray wolf; fears man; no more dangerous than a fleeing dog.



Canada lynx; vicious when cornered, but can be successfully menaced.



Skunk; a little animal best kept at a distance; its bite dangerous.



Diamond rattler, ready to strike; not necessary for this snake to coil.



Water moccasin; found in South; deadly and vicious, but never attacks.



Gila monster; a poisonous lizard of the Southwestern deserts.



Prairie rattlesnake; its bite dangerous, but it warns; easy to locate.



Copperhead snake; a dangerous reptile of Eastern States hard to see.

NO SPECIES of wild, warm-blooded animal east of the Mississippi can be rated as hostile to man. So persistent has been the persecution of wild life that all the dwellers of the open are constantly on the quiver, scenting danger and fleeing from man's sight. Yet it is safe to say that every boy has a wholesome respect for a mountain lion, a lynx or a bear. The former species is becoming so rare that there is little possibility of our boys ever observing it outside of a zoological collection, and, moreover, it is not an animal that wantonly attacks. The lynx or wild cat is common and a mean-tempered brute if it imagines itself cornered, but any boy with a club can stand off an animal of this kind. Our black bear is usually far more startled when confronted by a human than the latter observer. The usual view we have of him is while he is in full retreat, at a clownish, ambling gait.

One little animal that may live near the camp should be known at instant sight and be given undisputed possession of a circular area at least a hundred feet in diameter, of which he occupies the immediate center. This is the skunk. He merely asks to be let alone, and his bushy, black and white tail is a danger signal to be heeded. It is the skunk and the wandering bull that have knocked down the bars at the pasture gate which stand as the only two mammals in the East that the writer has ever thought of as liable to make one step lively.

In the big woods of New England is the moose, our largest Eastern animal, and the magnificent male of this species, with its wide-spreading, palmated antlers, might appeal to the boy camper as an element of danger. The very scent of man, however, sends this superb creature crashing through the forest, with widely dilated nostrils. There is one

chance in a thousand of a stampeded moose blindly dashing through camp, but his terror in realizing what he had done would cure him of making another such mistake. Our common deer, popularly known as the white-tailed deer and inhabiting the greater portion of Eastern North America, possesses, like the moose, an intense fear of the human race and is ready to bound away at a hint of trouble.

The very rare cases of men being attacked by deer relate to the bucks during the breeding season, when the "velvet" has been rubbed from the antlers and the male animals indulge in fierce combats. This period covers the fall and early winter. It is seldom that we note a male of the white-tail deer that becomes actually dangerous during the breeding season. Hence the possibility of wild examples ever desiring to attack is indeed remote. Captive males of our

(Continued on page 456.)

How Boy Scouts Give First Aid to the Injured

IN ORDER to be of the greatest possible use, the scouts are taught how to render "first aid" to the injured; what to do in a case of railroad, trolley or live-wire accidents; what to do in case of fire, panic and suffocation accidents, and how to render first aid to the victims of the thousand and one serious accidents incidental to industrial pursuits.

We do not pretend to make surgeons or doctors of the scouts—their instructions are to seek professional assistance with all possible haste; but we do endeavor to teach them how to prevent the serious or often fatal results which are due to the lack of proper and prompt attention to the injured while waiting for the surgeon or doctor to arrive.

If a scout's own clothing is on fire, he knows that to run for help will only fan the flames, but that they may be smothered by lying down and rolling himself as tightly as possible in an overcoat, piece of carpet, blanket or rug, and that, if no wrap is at hand, he may smother the fire with the weight of his own body by rolling slowly on the burning clothing and at the same time beating the fire out with his hands. When Boy Scouts see some one else aflame, they immediately run to them, throw them down and roll them up in rug, blanket, carpet or coat, as the case may be.

The scouts are taught to keep their minds free from panic and excitement. In not one accident case in a thousand is it necessary to act before taking the few moments necessary to determine what is the matter with the injured person. They know that, in order to properly treat an injury, one must first know what the injury is. If the lads discover that the injured party's face is pale, they place the patient on his or her back, with the head low; but if the face is

flushed, they fold a coat and put it under the head, so as to raise it slightly. Scouts are warned not to administer stimulants to an unconscious person, as the latter cannot swallow and will choke. If clothing covers a wound, they remove it by cutting or tearing, but do not remove more than necessary. In case of a mashed foot, they do not hesitate to cut off the shoes.

When a person is stunned, he has received a "shock," and "shock" accompanies all severe injuries and is of itself a very serious matter. A person may die without recovering from a shock. One may be only slightly perplexed and dazed and not know just what has happened, or the person may be knocked senseless. In such cases the scouts are told to send for a doctor, but not to wait for the arrival of the physician before they try to warm and stimulate the injured one in every way they can. They place one on one's back, with one's head low and the body covered with a coat or blanket. They place bottles filled with hot water on the inside of the thighs, hot, dry cloths over the stomach, hot-water bottles at the feet, or, if bottles are not handy, they use heated stones or bricks, but no hotter than can be handled without burning the hands. Then they rub one's legs and arms toward the body without uncovering it; if they have restoratives, such as smelling salts or ammonia, these are placed near the nose, so that they may be inhaled. This is all that can be done for the present, but later, when the patient recovers sufficiently to be able to swallow, the scouts administer hot tea, coffee or a quarter of a glass of water, mixed with half a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia.

All scouts know that a person suffering from shock

may have other serious injuries, and they always look for the wounds. Shock may be accompanied by fractures, injuries in which the skin is not broken. A fracture is a broken bone. When the bone pierces the skin, it is a compound fracture; when it does not, a simple fracture. In case of broken bones, the "first aid" scout quickly but carefully rips the clothing at the seams to a point above the injured part, revealing the deformity where the fracture is located. The scout knows how to put one hand above the break and one below it, and lift the limb gently until a movement at the broken point in the bone locates it. If the doctor cannot be reached immediately, the scout knows how to extemporize splints; otherwise the patient is allowed to lie, with the fractured limb straightened out to look the same as the good one, and kept in place by piling clothing and other articles around it.

In drowning cases, four things are to be remembered by the scouts: 1st, Get the person out of water; 2d, get the air passages clear of mud or fluids; 3d, restore breathing; 4th, stimulate and promote circulation. Without delay, lay the patient face downward on a flat surface, arms extended above his head or forehead on forearm. Kneel astride the patient, let the weight of the upper part of your body fall on your hands, pressed on the lower or short ribs of patient, thus contracting the air space in the chest and forcing the air out. The tongue drops naturally forward and requires no holding, and the fluids run out freely. Relax pressure an equal time, and the ribs and muscles spring back and draw in the air. One scout can easily work this method, and many lives have already been saved by Boy Scouts.

People Talked About

THE RECENT marriage of Mrs. Oliver Cromwell and Edward T. Stotesbury was a social event of great importance, witnessed among others by the President and Mrs. Taft at the bride's home in Washington. The ceremony was performed by the



MRS. EDWARD T. STOTESBURY.
Beautiful bride whose husband gave her \$3,000,000.

Right Rev. Dr. Alfred Harding, Episcopal Bishop of Washington. The bride's dress was of rich, white, uncut velvet, trimmed with bands of Russian sable and old English point lace, and was draped and made with a long train edged with the fur. The yoke of the bodice, of lace, was cut square and outlined over the shoulders with bands of the fur. The bride wore strands of beautiful pearls from a collection of jewels, the gift of the groom. The bride's wedding gifts, which were magnificent, included a settlement of \$3,000,000 made by Mr. Stotesbury.

THE APPOINTMENT of Leroy Tudor Vernon to take charge of President Taft's literary bureau brings to more prominent notice a brilliant young newspaper man who has won distinction in the field of journalism. Mr. Vernon,

who was born in Ohio, was graduated from Chicago University in 1900, at the age of twenty-two. He began newspaper work on the staff of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, where he remained until 1902, when he was called to the Chicago *Daily News*. In 1902 he represented the *News* as its Springfield correspondent, and in 1903 was transferred to Washington as its Washington correspondent, which position he held until his appointment by the President. He was only twenty-five years of age when he was transferred to Washington. At twenty-nine he was chosen a member of the Gridiron Club, and last year was a member of the executive committee of that club. He was brought up in a newspaper office owned by his father, and during his vacations, while pursuing his university course, he took charge of the local department.

DISTINGUISHED honor as well as emolument has come to Herman Frasch, who recently received from the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry the Perkin medal for the invention of a process to mine sulphur by steam. By Mr.



HARRIS & EWING
LEROY TUDOR VERNON.
A brilliant young newspaper man recently appointed to a responsible post.

Frasch's method, the sulphur beds of Louisiana, which could not otherwise be worked, are now yielding 500,000 tons a year and are in absolute control of the American market, which had been previously monopolized by British companies operating in Sicily. The Frasch invention melts the sulphur underground with steam and pumps it to the surface. Thousands of laborers are employed in the Sicilian mines, at sixty cents a day; yet Mr. Frasch's invention produces sulphur in Louisiana at \$6 a ton as against \$22.50 for production in Sicily. Herman Frasch was born in Gaildorf, Wurtemberg, in 1852. In 1868 he took up the practice of pharmacy and came to America. His trend was toward industrial chemistry, and he eventually established a laboratory of his own. He is credited with many inventions, including processes by which the offensive oils of Canada and Ohio could be made as valuable as the Pennsylvania products. His related achievements in chemistry have made him famous as a contributor to articles of commerce.



CAPTAIN J. W. MEYERS.
A Confederate soldier who was admitted to the Army and Navy Hospital.



HERMAN FRASCH.
Granted the Perkin medal—invented a sulphur-mining process.

A GRACIOUS act was that of President Taft in issuing a special order by which Captain J. W. Meyers, a Confederate veteran, was admitted to the Army and Navy Hospital, at Hot Springs, Ark.

Captain Meyers was born sixty-six years ago, at Knoxville, Tenn., and entered the Confederate army in January, 1863. He saw service on the Atlantic coast in gunboats, on Norris Island, around Charleston and in the blockade to Nassau. During various engagements he was wounded twice. He was captured in 1863 and imprisoned at Point Lookout. He has since the war been engaged as a master mariner on the various waters of the world. For the thirty years preceding his appointment to the hospital, Captain Meyers was a coast pilot and famed for his knowledge of the waters in which he worked. "Last winter," says Captain Meyers, "rheumatism captured me, and to banish it United States Senator D. U. Fletcher interceded with President Taft for a permit to enter the hospital at Hot Springs." Like so many other ex-Confederates, Captain Meyers is an ardent lover of his country.



MRS. ALBERT B. RUDDOCK.
A handsome bride who wore a \$25,000 train.

MISS MARGARET KIRK, whose family is prominent near Glencoe, Ill., was recently married in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York, to Albert Billings Ruddock, and the happy pair sailed at once for Europe. Mr. Ruddock is secretary to the American embassy, Berlin, which post he assumed after the wedding tour. The marriage ceremony was simple and was witnessed by a number of uninvited spectators. The organist played a prelude as the bride entered the cathedral by a side door with her uncle, Milton W. Kirk, who gave her away. This lack of ceremony was due to the bride's desire to strictly preserve the Lenten spirit; but in striking contrast to the simplicity of the service was the regal gown she wore. This was a brilliant white satin, made with a court train, to which was attached old family lace said to have been insured for \$25,000. The train was more than four yards in length, and, as the bride had no attendant, it was carried by a maid dressed in black.

The Truth About Labor in the Steel Mills

(Continued from page 445.)

and was immediately re-employed on his return. He says a workingman's lot is much better here than abroad. "I have been able to save a share of preferred stock of the Steel Corporation every year since it came out," said he, "and have six shares. It has been a good investment. Last year I got the special bonus of \$22.55, and, including dividends, the stock earned me \$42.55." Examples of the company's concern for old men who have been faithful to it are seen everywhere.

The Slavs greatly predominate among the foreigners employed in the steel plants of the Carnegie Steel Company, and if one is to judge from the appearance of the very large number of them that are adopting American habits of living, and from the fine-looking families of boys and girls they are raising, they are the most desirable among the foreign elements.

Much has been printed as to the demoralizing habits of living of many of the foreigners. One who had studied their habits told me that in the Homestead environment at least forty-five per cent. of these foreigners now live in fairly good circumstances, and that, if it were not for the element called "floaters," this percentage would be greatly increased.

The "floaters" are those of all the foreign nationalities who come to work for a few years, to save every dollar possible and to return as soon as they can to their foreign homes. Many of the newcomers are of the peasant class or of the relative class in the cities, and for a time they continue the primitive habits practiced at home, in spite of every influence against such habits. Mere labor here affords them what at home would be considered as riches in their class. But gradually the habits of the better sort of them who have been here longer have an influence. The young men who intended soon to return remain, and either choose for marriage here or go back and marry, only to bring their wives here with different notions of living. The gradual change has already been indicated in the interviews with types that have appeared in this series of articles.

Some of the Hungarians, Croats and others who persist in their original design to save in order to return will live on 40 cents a day where they earn \$2 a day, and perhaps one-third of this 40 cents, as a wholesale liquor dealer who has a large house trade informed me, will go for beer or a peculiar brandy—something akin to vodka—made in this country. A laborer of this class who has a wife or family in the old country will send back every two months \$40.

Three hundred people, said a banker with whom I talked, will send back \$10,000 a month, some of the unmarried among them using the money to buy land in their former homes. One of five banks in Homestead has 850 foreign depositors, two-thirds of whom cannot speak English, whose deposits aggregate \$400,000, and from this one bank from \$15,000 to \$30,000 a month is sent abroad.

Even among those most fervently determined to live abroad again are many who catch the American fever and stay here, and many who go back do not discover they have the fever until they mingle again among the scenes of their former lives. They find they cannot live where once they thought life was ideal with money, and back they come to re-enter the mills and to settle down here permanently.

The streets of the mill boroughs and towns are thronged at evening by young men and women—sons and daughters of these foreigners—who cannot be distinguished from native Americans. The racial physiognomies change even in the first generation here. These young people are all essentially American in spirit. They persist in using the English language at home as well as elsewhere. And the public schools are filled with vigorous younger brothers and sisters who will grow up as Americans.

A large majority of these foreigners, although they may drink—some of them to excess in the saloons, a smaller number more moderately in their homes—are religious at least in form and are regular in attendance at church. At Munhall, the borough overlooking the Homestead mills, there are four churches of foreigners, the Hungarian Roman Catholic, the Slav Greek Catholic, the Slav Roman Catholic and the Hungarian Lutheran. These churches are crowded at various services on Sundays, men, women and children attending morning services, and women and children being more devoted in worship at the afternoon services or ceremonies.

As the public school is the great citizen-making institution of this country, so it is the great citizen-making and civilizing influence of these foreigners of the steel works. Munhall, for instance, has fine school buildings and a superintendent—A. E. Kraybill—and teachers of the first class. Mr. Kraybill was born in Steelton, Pa., another steel town which has recently been subjected to misrepresentation in newspapers, and has developed from a mill hand. Thus he has a peculiar sympathy for the foreign element among the pupils under him at Munhall.

I visited the imposing school building at Munhall, as well as the Ravine Street school in the district

where foreigners are most numerous, and saw room after room in the various grades filled with children, some of whom will eventually be found in the high school in the large building. Munhall, with a population of about 5,000, has a public-school enrollment of 747, and here the American children rub shoulders with the little foreigners in study and play. An example of the democracy noted typifies also the relations between the employees of the mills and those over them. Here the children of A. A. Corey, assistant superintendent of the Homestead mills, study and play with the children of foreigners. Of the 747 children in the public schools at Munhall, 378 are American, 48 English, 41 German, 35 Swedish, 33 Scotch, 27 Irish, 20 Welsh, 7 Italian, 12 Lithuanian, 7 Hebrew, 32 Hungarian, 103 Slavish, 3 Polish and 1 Magyar.

When these children of foreigners enter the first grade, they are crude indeed. In early winter, when a little one attends for the first time, he or she is sometimes found "sewed up" for the cold season. The clothing is put on to stay until spring. A teacher goes home with such a child and an interpreter, and gives the mother points on sanitation and cleanliness. Some of the little ones cannot speak their own language or "count ten" in it. But they are wonderfully apt and keep in line on their way through the grades with the native Americans. And they are very tractable—more easy to control than Americans. As Principal Kraybill says, "The American child has the spirit of liberty developed too early. He gets too fresh."

The Munhall school is up to date in every method and appliance. In the high school, says the principal, where a fair percentage of foreigners is found, it is difficult to distinguish them from students of American parentage. The schools in which the foreign attendance is largest show among foreign children comparatively few marks for tardiness. In the first three grades, 103 foreign children in five months last year had 23 such marks, while 110 American children had 121—and this in spite of the fact that foreign children are sometimes missing on Friday afternoons, when they go shopping with their parents to act as interpreters. In Munhall there are also 223 children in the parochial schools. In all the mill towns similar school conditions prevail, with like percentages of the children of foreigners in attendance.

I spent some time in the more elementary grades of the public schools at Munhall, and in one room of

(Continued on page 461.)

Startling Facts by a Master Builder.

(Continued from page 446.)

People injured by railroads do not receive more than half the money paid by the roads. The other half is an economic waste and goes to lawyers, court costs, etc.

The increase in the cost of living of the railroads the past fifteen years has been exceptional, labor having advanced thirty-five per cent., coal forty per cent., rails and ties fifty per cent., taxes eighty-five per cent., while, as to income, they now receive about ninety cents from the sale of a better class of goods, namely, better transportation, than that which brought them in one dollar fifteen years ago. In other words, when they try to use the dollar of fifteen years since to buy the labor, material, etc., today, they find that dollar shrunk to ninety cents and that they must pay about \$1.40 instead of one dollar.

This country needs what our forefathers used in laying its foundation—a lot of old-fashioned common sense. Corporations should be so regulated as to prevent discrimination or injustice to the public, giving fair and equal treatment to all, with favoritism to none. Good judgment and fair dealing are more general among farmers than others, and when they earnestly take hold of public questions they will occupy a place in our political structure that will make their good judgment and fair conclusions felt in solving the relations of the government and its institutions.

Thomas Jefferson was right when he said, "A government should be frugal and simple, applying all possible saving of the public revenue to the discharge of the national debt and not to the multiplication of offices and salaries." This theory was promulgated in 1801, when the expenses of the government were \$9,500,000 annually. Last year they were over \$1,000,000,000.

The St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad system, comprising about 8,000 miles, has for years had an agricultural department which devotes its entire time to the promotion of agriculture. It is establishing demonstration farms along its lines, the crops to be grown under instructions of the agricultural department of the 'Frisco. The 'Frisco is furnishing free to planters one hundred varieties of seed for grains and vegetables, and offers cash prizes for the best cultivated and most profitable of these farms; also a gold watch to the girls for best production of tomatoes. We have quit the politician and taken up the farmer.

Hands Across the Caribbean.

(Continued from page 446.)

to remark, it did not take our official representative long to inform the Panamanians that he had not the slightest idea of meddling in political affairs.

Panama was the first country to have the honor of greeting Secretary Knox. It might best be summed up in a tribute paid to him by Aristides Arjona, minister of foreign affairs, who said,

"When the cable and press dispatches announced the visit of Secretary Knox to some of the Central American republics, the citizens who represent the brains and hearts of these nations, as if moved by a single potent cause, made ready to welcome him, who cannot be other than a bearer of good tidings and an inspirer of wholesome political tendencies for the Latin-American countries. A thousand reasons for inextinguishable gratitude and lasting bonds unite the inhabitants of the isthmus and the American government and people, and therefore your triumphs will always have our sincere applause and the possibility of your reverses as a nation will always be considered by us as calamities to ourselves."

All Costa Rica seemed to be waiting at Port Limon to receive the Secretary there. A formal and elaborate reception followed his arrival, which was the beginning of an endless series of entertainment. A special train on the Northern Railway of Costa Rica took him at express speed toward the capital of the republic. He had an opportunity to ride over this great railroad, which was built through the persevering efforts of Minor C. Keith, the organizer of the United Fruit Company. It rises four thousand feet in less than forty miles and the route leads through the world's greatest banana plantations. Few persons are aware that last year three bil-

lion bananas, which sold in the retail market for \$35,000,000, were imported into the United States. Costa Rica leads the procession in the production of this fruit. Four hundred steamers loaded with bananas leave Port Limon every year. The railroad route also gave the visitors a peep at some of the famous coffee plantations.

Secretary Knox's train was decorated with flowers and at every station crowds lined the platform. He saw the ruins of the Central American Court of Justice, at Cartago, which Andrew Carnegie has so generously consented to rebuild. It was destroyed by an earthquake. The court is the one tribunal before which a nation of Central America may bring another or before which a citizen may bring a nation for a hearing of the differences between them.

The city of San Jose was a delight to the visitors. In the same street they saw trolley cars, ox carts, modern electric business signs and heard boys shouting the latest editions of their newspapers. Altogether, the municipality of 50,000 inhabitants had more the cosmopolitan air of Brussels or some other foreign capital of considerably larger population. San Jose has its cafes with music, which are quite as interesting as many in New York City. Its citizens swarmed to the station to meet Secretary Knox, and he knew that he was in the hands of friends. There was a grand ball in the National Theater, which will not soon be forgotten by those who attended. The opera house cost nearly \$2,000,000 and is said to be one of the finest structures of its kind anywhere. Fully two thousand persons may be accommodated within its walls. For brilliance of costume, and especially for the beautiful Costa Rican women seen, the affair might be likened to a function of a similar nature at the White House. Finally, there was a splendid dinner in honor of Secretary Knox. He told his hosts that it was given to few countries to make the just boast that within her borders the school teachers outnumber the soldiers, as was the case in Costa Rica. He expressed a profound feeling of satisfaction at the increasing prosperity of Costa Rica, which he attributed to her love for peace, due to the general distribution of property among her people and because of the constantly increasing intimacy and friendliness between her people and our own.

President Jimenez, the chief executive of Costa Rica, a man who goes among his people without even a body-guard, expressed the profound gratitude which the Costa Ricans feel toward our Secretary for his efforts in helping that country to determine its southern boundary line. Luis Anderson, former minister of foreign affairs of Costa Rica, interested Mr. Knox in the controversy, with the result that the matter of decision as to what Panama and Costa Rica shall receive is now in the hands of the chief justice of the United States. President Cleveland determined the northern boundary line of the country. President Jimenez told Secretary Knox that his visit to Costa Rica will leave with them a wake of fellow-feeling—not like that made by the furrow that the ship forms in the waters, to be destroyed immediately afterward, but a wake as wide and luminous as it is permanent.

Not satisfied with entertaining Secretary Knox in the ordinary way, Senor Alvarado, minister of finance, placed his private home, with its retinue of servants, at the disposal of the visitor. It became known that Mrs. Knox, wife of the Secretary, was fond of music. As a tribute to her, the national band of Costa Rica was taken by special train to Punta Arenas, the place of departure.

It may be said that Secretary Knox brought away with him the most favorable impressions of Costa Rica and even a better understanding of the good sense and the peaceable inclination of its people. He found the country prosperous and fully awake to the great possibilities which will come with the opening of the Panama Canal. President Jimenez, in a talk I had with him, summed up the needs of the country, commercial rather than political, in these words, "We need more money here, more men. Many of your people have come here with capital and prospered. Far from being jealous of their prosperity, we are pleased with it, because their gain is our gain. Thus the resources of Costa Rica are being developed to our mutual advantage."

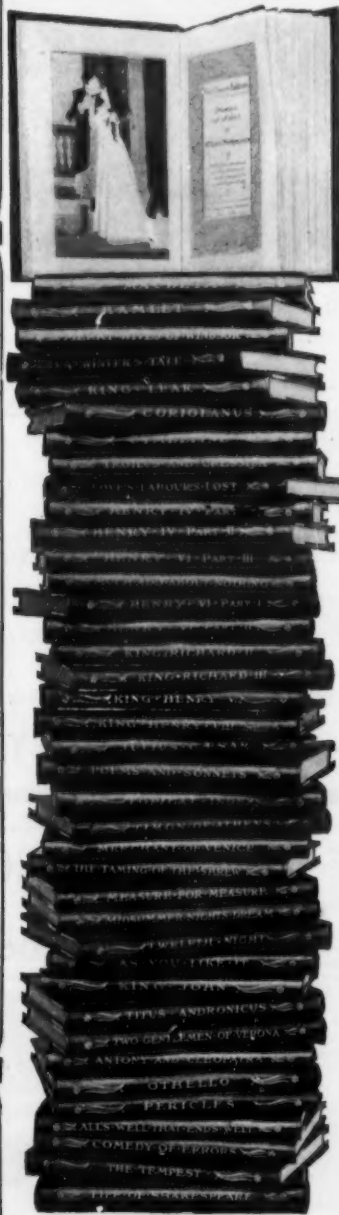


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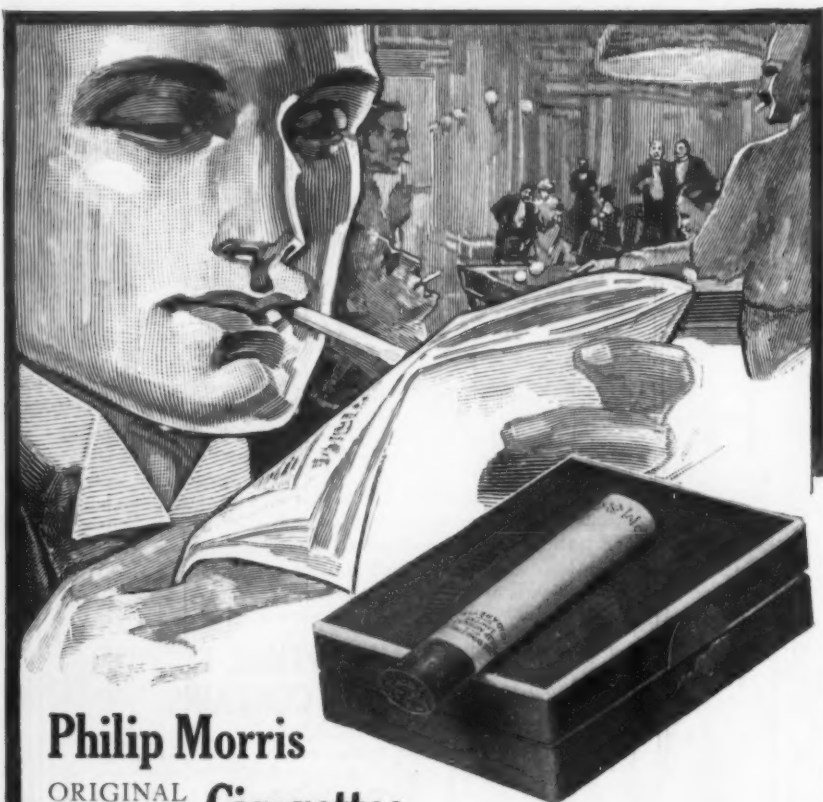
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Dangerous Mammals and Reptiles.

(Continued from page 453.)

Western deer, however, such as the Columbian black-tail, the mule deer and elk—particularly the two latter species—become exceedingly dangerous during the breeding season, and it is quite possible that an occasional buck of these species, if suddenly confronted, might attack the camper.

With the consideration of the Western animals, we are confronted by one species that may be rated as decidedly dangerous. This is the grizzly bear. The average weight of an adult grizzly is between five hundred and six hundred pounds. The temper of this big bear is, however, defensive and not aggressive, and the animal does not fight unless wounded or cornered. And here exists the danger. Trouble is liable to come quickly to the unarmed man who is confronted by a grizzly in a narrow trail. The bear imagines his right of way disputed and results are doubtful. Given room to escape, the average grizzly flees from man; but this species has a record of resenting an affront or injury and has killed and maimed a large number of hunters. Save in the Yellowstone Park and the Clearwater Mountains of Idaho, the grizzly bear is now a rare animal. It still holds sway in the mountains of British Columbia.

While we are considering the Western mammals, it is important to mention a skunk of the Southwest that is far more formidable than its Eastern ally, already mentioned. This is a species popularly known as the hydrophobia skunk. It is not alone provided with the offensive scent glands of its kind, but is reputedly described as inflicting a deadly bite, producing effects like rabies.

There are two characteristic mammals of the United States, one in the West, the other inhabiting the Northeast, which, while not dangerous to the camper, are apt to be a source of considerable annoyance. The Western species is the wolverine, sometimes known as the carcajou. It is a flesh-eater, about the size of a bulldog, wonderfully strong and cunning, fierce in temper and the greatest thief among mammals in raiding camps and cabins during short absence of the owners. This animal inhabits the Rocky Mountain region. The Eastern marauder is the Canada porcupine, found in Pennsylvania, northern New York, New England and Canada. Woe betide the luckless camper which is visited by porcupines while the members are out prospecting. The sharp, gnawing teeth of these animals are tested on everything of interest. Camera boxes, fishing poles—everything shiny and interesting is in line for minute dissection and destruction.

One hundred and eleven different kinds of snakes are found in this country; of this number, seventeen species are poisonous. The greater number of the poisonous species are found in the Southern latitudes, though the few Northern species are so abundant in number of representatives that venomous snakes are actually more common in parts of New York and Pennsylvania than in the South.

Of the seventeen species of venomous serpents inhabiting the United States, thirteen are rattlesnakes. There is no possibility of mistaking a reptile of this kind, as the unique warning appendage—the rattle—on the tail immediately brands the owner, which is usually honest enough to sound it before biting. The other four species are the copperhead snake, the Southern water moccasin and the two coral snakes. The latter are brilliantly ringed, burrowing reptiles of the South, and of little danger, owing to their short fangs and secretive habits.

The water moccasin is a creature of the lowlands of the Southeast, of dull olive or brownish hue, and belongs to the "pit" viper family. Like the rattlesnake and his near ally, the copperhead, there is a deep pit on each side of the head, between the eye and the nostril. There is also a single row of plates under the tail, while our harmless snakes have a continuous double row of scutes under that appendage. The harmless snakes have the pupil of the eye round; the water moccasin and the copperhead snake have an elliptical—cat-like—pupil.

The moccasin is dull olive, with wide, black, transverse bands. It abounds in the swamps and sluggish waterways of

(Continued on page 460.)

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The Enclosed Verandah

By ELLEN KING

MOST of us have verandahs on our country or suburban houses, but how few have enclosed them for winter use, as well as summer, and made real outside living rooms of them? We have had such success with ours, that I am hoping that this article may induce others to follow our example.

In the first place, when the house was being built for us, we insisted upon a tiled floor for the verandah. Either brick or cement would do for this purpose and wood might have to be the material used, but if possible, one should face the extra expense involved, and build the floor of smooth, red tiles. The proportions depend, of course, on the size of the house. We have had a verandah only 12 by 6 feet in dimensions, but our present one measures 25 feet by 11 feet, and runs all across the southern end of the house, the living and dining rooms opening into it by means of long glass French windows with heavy fastenings. The ceiling is low and natural-wood varnished, and there is one door on the east side. This door is seldom used, however, as there is a separate entrance and hall, and it is not well to make your verandah a thoroughfare. In summer the French windows are thrown wide open, and remain so even at night, as the door is securely locked and a good watch dog makes us fearless. This keeps the house very cool and fresh in hot weather. The living room has a roof thirty feet high, and long north windows, which insure a through draught.

The glass of the verandah frames a series of lovely pictures. A belt of woods to the west, Bayview Mountain to the right, and to the south the open rolling country landscape, with a charming knoll and group of dark fir trees in the foreground. The two steam radiators, one at either end, and the sunshine pouring in all day make it the warmest part of the house in winter. We have a registering thermometer, and never on the bitterest night in midwinter has it gone below 55 degrees Fahrenheit. This gives one a rare opportunity for successfully growing house plants and bulbs. We plant our bulbs early in the Autumn—keep them in the cellar, and bring up a number at a time, thus insuring a succession of bloom. Narcissus, hyacinths (these in glasses), forsythia, daffodils, tulips—all these grow beautifully. The paper-white narcissus is the most satisfactory of all. You simply remove the outer brown jackets, stand them in shallow bowls half filled with white stones or sand and water, and in two or three weeks they are in bloom. This without putting them away first in the dark.

The cheap pottery baking dish is the best thing I have found to grow the flowers in. Five bulbs go into one dish and the dish costs about nine cents. The bowls are glazed brown inside and outside, and are of a soft dark cream color. A shelf, wide enough to hold these plants, runs all around the verandah under the window-glass. Down the sides of the window-frames we have placed lamp brackets, the cheap iron ones, and painted them black. The graceful hanging vines and old-fashioned "Wandering Jew," the latter growing in plain glasses or bowls of water, look very well in these brackets. English ivy climbs around the windows, and the tall leafy plants, rubber trees, tragis cauthia, etc., I stand in large plain green pottery jars on the floor. The Boston and other trailing ferns are most effective if placed on stands. The cheap bamboo stool serves this purpose well and I have found that my old piano lamp, also painted a dull black, and several other discarded kerosene lamps, make very useful stands for potted ferns.

We happened, long ago, to have some good plaster casts given us, which were always rather difficult to place. In a moment of inspiration we placed the Winged Victory, the Venus de Milo, and the beautiful Hermes, each in a leafy bower and behold! it was very good. The tiled floor is overlaid with green Crex rugs which have faded to a soft tint, harmonizing well with the woodwork, which is of a dull grey green. The space of stucco wall between the French windows holds a few shelves for books and magazines, over it a bas-relief of our two children, and under it a couch. A tea and work table and a few comfortable chairs complete the simple furnishings. The charm of this warm, plant-filled, sunny room in winter is very potent. We always have coffee out there after dinner and when the softly shaded electric lights are lit, and the dainty green "sundure" curtains drawn over the glass windows, it is indescribably cosy and alluring.

Of course this pretty place calls for birds to enjoy it. In the east end the canaries pour out their songs from their gilded cages, which are hung from the low ceiling. At the western end the green, yellow and blue love-birds sit and contribute only in beauty of color. The "center of the stage" is given up to a large globe aquarium, suspended also by gilt chains from the ceiling. The light shining through this displays the Japanese goldfish to great advantage. The touch of convenience which completes the whole, one sees near the floor to the right in a faucet of running water into a little marble "font" under it, with watering can, birds' bathtub and spray. Every few days the birds are all let out for a day's sport in their flying cage, and how they enjoy fluttering about the plants! They always return to their perches at dusk.

The summer brings quite a different atmosphere. The glass is replaced by wire screens; wide green and white awnings shade us on all sides. A large table is brought outside of the dining-room end, and some green, straw-seated straight chairs. The couch and arm-chairs are replaced by a Gloucester hammock and big straw lounging and rolling chairs. Many of the plants are transferred to the garden, and, from bending all our energies to making our verandah cosy and warm, we now devote ourselves to preparing it for the great heat of summer. At one end we take all our meals and it is hard to tell whether the early breakfast or the late dinner is the most enjoyable, when eaten without the four walls of a room. On very hot nights we can camp out with mattress or cot, and again escape from these overpowering walls which overwhelm and suffocate one in our summer climate.

Not an Anti-Suffragist.

IN THE issue of February 29th, 1912, we quoted Frank S. Grant, corporation counsel of Portland, Ore., as having said that the credit of Western cities was being destroyed by women juries, women chiefs of police and woman suffrage in general, declaring also that he was particularly outspoken against women serving on juries. For this information, which turns out to be misinformation, we relied upon a news dispatch. A letter from Mr. Grant states that he never gave out such an interview, that he is a believer in woman suffrage, that he has had the privilege of voting twice for it in the State of Oregon and that he hopes to have the privilege of voting for it again. We are glad to make this correction, with the hope that news dispatches may some day become wholly reliable, and with some degree of envy for Mr. Grant, who has already had the privilege of twice expressing at the ballot box his approval of the principle of woman suffrage.

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PREPARING FOR A GREAT FINANCIAL CONVENTION.

Leading financiers of Detroit, Mich., who were appointed a committee to arrange for the meeting of the American Bankers' Association in that city next November. Mr. Livingstone is President of the Association.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EVERYBODY likes compliments. I am no exception to the rule. I appreciate the compliment that has been paid to me by the Hon. J. N. Dolley, bank commissioner of Kansas. Mr. Dolley is the administrator of what is known as the blue-sky law in Kansas.

It is an excellent law and is intended to put an end as far as possible to the swindling of the public by such merciless schemes as the United Wireless Telegraph that recently failed, the Radio Telephone and all the list of bogus mining, oil, magazine and plantation schemes that took over \$70,000,000 out of the hard-earned money of the people last year, according to the report of the Post-office Commission.

Under the Kansas law, which has already been explained in an interesting article in LESLIE'S, Commissioner Dolley passes upon the quality of the stocks that corporations offer for sale. Mr. Dolley writes that he has been reading with a great deal of interest "Jasper's Hints to Money-makers" and that he congratulates "Jasper" upon "the immense good he is doing." Mr. Dolley desires my co-operation in administering his drastic law against the impostors who have been fattening upon the money they have taken from too credulous and too confiding persons. He shall have it.

Money is so hard to earn, it seems strange that people can be so easily imposed upon by dealers in bogus securities. Almost every day we read an announcement of the failure of some swindling corporation, yet when one fails another takes its place. None of these can succeed without more or less publicity in the press, and if the Post-office Department were fully awake, it would catch a great many more of these impostors at the very start and before they had defrauded the people.

Avarice, a desire to get rich quickly, eagerness to make money, accounts for the credulity of thoughtless thousands. It is a great satisfaction to know that my oft-repeated warning against the dealers in swindling stocks has saved many of my readers such serious losses. Among other letters recently received was one from New Orleans. It is so pat that my readers will enjoy it also. Here it is:

N. O., Mich. 17, 1912.

UNCLE JASPER—Dear Unc:

I have been flooded with Telepost stuff. Have just sent them back an "order" postal blank, saying thereon: "Uncle Jasper, of LESLIE'S, says to leave you severely alone. That's good enough dope for me. Show this to him; will do him good."
Nuff Ced.

Now, dear Unc, I trust that's the way to answer those scheming fakers, and is according to your persistent recommendations. Your son,

MYN SELPH.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

Every State should have a blue-sky law, so we are told. Yet isn't this a confession that the people need a guardian? Wouldn't it be better if persons were taught to be less avaricious and more satisfied to follow the beaten path which all must take who win real success? I say this realizing the fascination that will always be found in "taking a chance." This is the fascination of Wall Street. Some make money. Others lose it. We hear of the winners, but the losers keep quiet.

I do not believe in gambling of any kind. Stocks and bonds should be bought for investment and one should be satisfied with a safe and reasonable return on his money. But if people must gamble, let them at least buy securities that have some value and that are listed on the exchanges of our great cities and traded in by experienced and successful operators.

The listing of a stock is not always a guarantee that it has the highest merit. This was shown recently by the slump in McCrum-Howell stock on the Chicago Exchange. That exchange should have taken greater care before listing such a stock. I believe that the New York Stock Exchange pursues a more thorough method before it lists a stock, but it should go much further than it does.

For investors and speculators, securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange still present the greatest attractions and they offer the greatest safety to traders.

H., Chicago: Write to the Editor of the Statist, London.

R., Dayton, O.: Never heard of the company you mention. No report is available.

S., Brooklyn, N. Y.: From all that I can learn of the company, its stock has but little value.

C. L., New York: The stock of the Auto-press Company is not recommended as an investment.

J., Wilmington, Vt.: I would not advise you to buy the stock of any recently organized insurance company.

F., Brookline, Mass.: The stock of the company you mention is not listed and I am unable to get a report regarding it.

P., Steubenville, O.: I know nothing about the mining stock you mention. No reports are available. Better leave it alone.

B., Hyndsville, N. Y.: Wood, Harmon & Co. is a responsible firm which has carried through many large real estate operations.

M. G. H., New York: Both enterprises are still in the experimental stage. Better buy something listed on the stock exchange.

P., St. Louis, Mo.: I would not sacrifice my Chicago & Great Western stock as the company should do better with a revival of business.

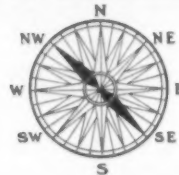
L., South Berwick, Me.: Both must be classed as speculative and without a ready market. Something of a more standard quality would be better.

B., St. Cloud, Minn.: I do not pass on the financial standing of firms or corporations. Write to the concern for a copy of its annual statement and read it carefully.

M., Chicago, Ill.: I can get no report of the company, but from what you say it would appear better for you to realize on your holdings. Don't throw good money after bad.

C., Scranton, Pa.: The company is one of many handling real estate in the vicinity of New York. I cannot advise you regarding its responsibility. Get a report from a mercantile agency.

(Continued on page 459.)



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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 458.)

P., Leechburg, Pa.: The Standard Motor Cons. Co. is a prosperous concern, of which the Hon. Lewis Nixon is president. For information regarding the stock write to Harvey A. Willis & Co., 32 Broadway, New York City.

D., Tampa, Fla.: Not knowing the details of the scheme I cannot advise you intelligently, but the promise of so large a profit in so few years prevents one from having confidence in it. Better not put all your eggs in one basket.

P., Albany, N. Y.: 1. American Ice earned 4 per cent. last year. Compared with other industrials, it is cheap. Do not sacrifice it. 2. It is well to take a profit when you can get it and to invest the proceeds in dividend-paying railroad or industrial securities.

Novice, Richmond, Va.: One of the best reviews of the stock market is issued weekly by J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York City. A copy will be sent regularly to any of my readers without charge if they will write to Bache & Co. for it and mention Jasper.

Saving, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: There are brokers in New York who handle small lots of stock. If you will send for "Circular B" on odd lots to John Muir & Co., 71 Broadway, New York City, and mention Jasper, you will receive definite information on this subject.

Earnest, Topeka, Kans.: The initial and partial payment plan has been adopted by Slattery & Co., dealers in stocks and bonds, 40 Exchange Place, New York City. Full information regarding securities sold by them on that plan will be sent to anybody who applies for it.

Industrious, Peoria, Ill.: Preferred stock of a corporation is usually more desirable than the common, as it receives dividends before the common. A 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock is dealt in by Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York City. Write for their circular.

Worker, Seattle, Wash.: The public service bonds you desire information about are dealt in by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York City. They issue a leaflet entitled "Real Estate Mortgages versus Bonds," and will send it to any applicant together with their "Corporation Circular X, J."

Enterprise, Pittsburgh, Pa.: The timber land bonds you refer to are dealt in by the American Finance & Securities Company, 5 Nassau Street, New York City. They are 6 per cent., in denominations of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000. The company will, on request, send you a circular with full details.

Investor, Philadelphia: You cannot be too careful about investing your surplus funds. You can learn much on this subject by reading a book on investment insurance published by George H. Burr & Co., bankers, 41 Wall Street, New York City. Any of my readers can have a free copy by writing to Burr & Co.

St. Albans, Vt.: 1. The Utah Copper Co. owns or controls extensive and valuable property and is well managed and an advance in the price of copper would add greatly to its revenues. 2. No one can tell except the officers of the company whether or when there will be an increase in the Amalgamated Copper Company's dividends.

Prosperous, Charlestown, W. Va.: Higher

rates of interest are paid in the West than in the East. The Industrial B. & L. Association, 21 Jacobson Building, Denver, Colo., offers to send a booklet setting forth its monthly savings and coupon certificates plan whereby over 7 per cent. per annum may be realized by the depositor.

Venture: You can buy any number of shares of stock from one upward outright and speculate in lots of ten shares and upward. J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York City, issue a booklet on the "Advantages of Fractional Lot Trading," which you can obtain free by writing to them for it.

Hopeful, Annapolis, Md.: You do not have to pay all down in purchasing \$100 bonds. Many houses sell them on monthly installments. Beyer & Co., "the \$100 Bond House," 52 William Street, New York City, will send you free, on application, their booklet "Small Payment Plan." It deals with bonds yielding from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. per annum.

Safety, Bangor, Me.: The 6 per cent. first mortgage bond in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 on Chicago property are recommended by S. W. Straus & Co., bond bankers, Straus Building, Chicago. This firm has been organized since 1882 and it has been its custom to repurchase when requested securities bought from it. Its descriptive circular No. 2464 is interesting and instructive. Write for it.

Business Chance, Rochester, N. Y.: I know of only one firm that deals in the way you say, in choice building lots in the growing cities of the West. The Northwest Townsite Co., 322 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, have selected seventeen growing cities along our principal railroads and offer five lots, one in each of five cities on easy payments. Write to them for further information.

Income, Raleigh, S. C.: There are many safe bonds issued in denominations of \$100 and up, which pay better returns than the savings banks. F. J. Lisman & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 30 Broad Street, New York City, who have been dealing in bonds for over twenty years, offer bonds of small denominations, paying 5 to 6 per cent., and invite my readers to write to them for their circular of information.

B., Detroit, Mich.: 1. I know of no brokers who deal on the periodical payment plan in curb stocks. 2. Greene Cananea is a speculative proposition, though it has a good mine in Gold Greene Con. now paying dividends. 3. P-A-Y-E cars are meeting with success the world over. The Preferred pays dividends and carries an interesting profit-sharing plan. Write to Carlisle & Co., brokers, 74 Broadway, New York City, for their "Circular P. E. No. 72," giving all the facts.

J. W., Yonkers, N. Y.: Guaranteed first mortgage certificates in denominations of \$100 and upward, which are as safe as a savings bank, and which net $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the investor, can be bought of the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., of New York, on payments of \$10 a month. Of the many thousands who have bought such certificates, not one has suffered loss. A booklet called "A Safe Way to Save," fully describing the company's plan, can be obtained by writing to the Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, New York City, and mentioning Jasper.

R., Canal Fulton, O.: 1. The Akron rubber companies, according to printed reports, are prosperous. You must decide for yourself as to whether you should hold the stock or not. 2. The annual report of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation states that the net earnings last year amounted to 7 per cent. on the Preferred stock and in addition 6 7/10 per cent. on the Common stock. No dividends were paid, as the company's policy is to use the profits for making plant improvements and extensions and for working capital. This obviously strengthens the basis of the company's securities and adds to their intrinsic value.

NEW YORK, April 11, 1912.

JASPER.

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Dangerous Mammals and Reptiles.

(Continued from page 456.)

South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana. The copperhead snake is pale, hazel brown; crossing this ground color are rich, reddish-brown bands, narrow on the back and very wide on the sides, appearing, when examined from above, to have the outlines of an hourglass. The top of the head often shows a decidedly coppery tinge, hence the popular name.

North of North Carolina and east of the Mississippi, the timber rattlesnake and the copperhead are the only poisonous reptiles to be looked for. Neither is vicious unless cornered or stepped on and always endeavors to escape if possible. No poisonous serpent of this country ever attacks.

In the South is the huge and very deadly diamond rattlesnake. The Southwest is the headquarters of the rattlers. No poisonous serpents except rattlesnakes are found west of the Mississippi, except along the Mexican boundary. Every fanged serpent in that vast region possesses a special organ to loudly warn man of its presence. In Arizona and New Mexico is the gila monster, a venomous lizard, of sluggish gait and little danger unless handled.

Every boy should understand that the forked tongue of a snake is not a "sting," and poisonous snakes inflict their formidable injuries with hollow, venom-ejecting teeth in the upper jaw. All snakes possess the forked tongue, and many a harmless serpent that has been diligently hunting rats and mice has been pronounced dangerous and quickly slaughtered, owing to the vibrating and harmless tongue.

A poisonous snake seldom strikes more than half its length. It is not necessary for it to coil before striking, as the head may be launched from an S-shaped loop, while the body is in a crawling position.

Shattered ledges with many shelving rocks, on the immediate edge of timber, are favorite lurking places of rattlesnakes. It is well to refrain from camping in such places.

Plants That Boy Scouts Should Let Alone.

(Continued from page 452.)

mushrooms, instead of digging up the entire plant.

Related to this form is another so deadly that it is known as deadly agaric, or death cup. It also likes the woods; but occasionally grows in meadows and open ground, where the more common edible forms are found. The cap is sticky when moist and often quite free from the scales noted in the first form. But you will often find forms with broad scales upon the cap, or these may, again, be quite small and regularly arranged. The color of the cap is variable, more commonly white, olive or amber; but sometimes forms with variable shades of yellow are found. The gills and the membrane surrounding the stem below the cap are white. This stem is also usually white and quite smooth and cylindrical, and the cap at the base is usually broad and rather open, so that there is an abrupt transition from the stem to the cup.

So you see in both of these deadly mushrooms that you will be aided to identify them by the cup at the base of the stem. While all plants with this characteristic are not poisonous, you should avoid all such plants until you become a scout expert on mushrooms.

Another interesting fungus is the jack-o'-lantern or jack-my-lantern. It grows about the base of stumps or from trunks and roots buried in the ground. It is a large fungus, from four to eight inches high, and the cap is about as broad. These plants have a habit of growing together in clusters, and they often become united at the base of their stems. The most striking feature about this plant is its uniform coloration of a rich saffron-yellow. The plant is quite smooth, has no membrane on the stem below the gills, and the gills extend down the stem a short distance. The stem tapers toward the base. These plants often emit a phosphorescent light at night, which accounts for their popular name. They are not dangerously poisonous, but often cause serious illness.

There are several other mushrooms that are more or less dangerous, but enough has been said to show you that there is no rule that will enable you to

avoid the harmful forms. Never gather a form that you do not know as well as you know your best friend. Helpful books are: Atkinson's "Mushrooms," Henry Holt & Co., New York City, and Hard's "Mushrooms," the Ohio Library Company, Columbus, O.

One of the poisonous plants that every Boy Scout should know is the poison ivy or poison oak. It is of common occurrence from the Atlantic to Nebraska. It is a vine, sometimes seen creeping over the ground, but it prefers to clamber over fences and bushes or climb up trees. This plant is easily recognized by its leaf, which is compound—that is, made of smaller leaves—in this case, three in number. Each leaflet is rather triangular in form and provided with irregular teeth. This plant is often confused with the harmless Virginia creeper, but the latter has a leaf of five leaflets and not three, as in the poison ivy. The stem is woody and often covered with short, root-like outgrowths. Especially is this feature to be seen when the plant twines about trees. The inconspicuous greenish flowers are borne on branching sprays that are from two to four inches in length. In the fall these flowers have small white or gray berries, about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. All parts of the plant are poisonous to the touch, because of an oil that is given off. If poisoned by this plant, thorough washing in alcohol or in water containing baking soda will effect a speedy cure.

Closely related to the poison ivy and poisoning in the same way is the poison sumac. This is a rather coarse, tree-like shrub, from six to twenty feet high, frequenting marshy ground and the borders of swamps. Each leaf is made up of from three to six pairs of leaflets, with one leaflet at the tip of the leaf. In the late summer and fall the stems of the leaves become red and they have the habit of remaining attached to the plant for some time after the leaflets have fallen. So here are two plants that the Boy Scout must know and touch not.

Of the plants that should not be eaten, the water hemlock is certainly the most to be avoided. It is a large, erect herb, from three to eight feet high, and found in swamps and damp places. The stem, though hollow, is quite rigid and much branched. The stems and branches are generally spotted with red. The leaves are much compounded. Only one leaf is shown in the picture, with its stem bent upward at the right. The leaflets of these huge leaves are three inches long and one-half inch or more broad, rather lance-shaped in outline and with toothed margins. The small, white flowers are grouped together in umbrella-like clusters. The fruit appears as small, seed-like bodies, with ridges upon them. The fleshy roots are from one to three inches long and spindle-shaped. The attractive odor of the roots constantly tempts boys into eating them. This plant contains properties that are among the most deadly of any of the seed plants.

Closely related to water hemlock and resembling it in many ways is the poison hemlock. It is a native of Europe and Asia, but is spreading throughout the United States. In size, branching, spotting of stem, flowers and fruit, it resembles the water hemlock; but the leaflets are smaller, rather egg-shaped in outline and with the margins much cut. In fact, the leaflets are so small that the entire leaf resembles the parsley leaf. The green leaves crushed in the hand emit a mouse-like odor. The roots, too, are more fibrous and not as fleshy as those of the water hemlock. Finally, like a tramp, this plant is found along roadsides and in waste places. It has been claimed that the decoction with which the Greek philosopher, Socrates, was killed was made from this plant. These and many other poisonous plants are discussed and illustrated in Farmers' Bulletin No. 86. It may be procured by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Much interesting information may also be found in Fammel's "Manual of Poisonous Plants," Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The Boy Scouts should also be acquainted with some of the useful native plants, and you will find Bulletin 219 of the Bureau of Plant Industry very helpful in this connection. It is entitled "American Medicinal Leaves and Herbs," and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

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Curious Facts and Figures.

TEN BILLION cigarettes were manufactured in the United States in 1911—enough to give every man, woman and child in the country 1,909 apiece. During the same time there were manufactured eighty cigars, thirteen small cigars and four pounds of smoking tobacco for each person in the country.

More than a billion dollars' worth of manufactures were sent out of the United States last year.

The vault of the burned Equitable Building, New York City, gave up \$282,000,000 in money and securities unharmed.

The post-office, during 1911, handled enough mail to give every man, woman and child in the country a letter every other day throughout the year.

There are more mules in Texas than in any other State—703,000, valued at \$73,112,000.

Coffee Hurts

ONE IN THREE.

It is difficult to make people believe that coffee is a poison to at least one person out of every three, but people are slowly finding it out, although thousands of them suffer terribly before they discover the fact.

A New York hotel man says: "Each time after drinking coffee I became restless, nervous and excited, so that I was unable to sit five minutes in one place, was also inclined to vomit and suffered from loss of sleep, which got worse and worse."

"A lady said that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, and suggested that I try Postum. I laughed at the thought that coffee hurt me, but she insisted so hard that I finally had some Postum made. I have been using it in place of coffee ever since, for I noticed that all my former nervousness and irritation disappeared. I began to sleep perfectly, and the Postum tasted as good or better than the old coffee, so what was the use of sticking to a beverage that was injuring me?"

"One day on an excursion up the country I remarked to a young lady friend on her greatly improved appearance. She explained that some time before she had quit using coffee and taken Postum. She had gained a number of pounds and her former palpitation of the heart, humming in the ears, trembling of the hands and legs and other disagreeable feelings had disappeared. She recommended me to quit coffee and take Postum and was very much surprised to find that I had already made the change."

"She said her brother had also received great benefits from leaving off coffee and taking on Postum." "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Truth About Labor in the Steel Mills.

(Continued from page 454.)

the Ravine Street school I found that 44 out of a total of 46 were foreign children, the ages ranging from three to six years. In all the rooms visited, tests of mental nimbleness of the pupils were made by the teachers, while the little ones sang together and gave individual recitations. In mental tests in arithmetic an amazing readiness in answers was shown. The enunciation of English was more clear and perfect in these little sons and daughters of foreigners than it is in the children of Americans in the same school grades, and it was inspiring to hear them sing patriotic songs, one of which, with this refrain, was given with peculiar zest:

Then hurrah for the flag, our country's flag!
Its stripes and white stars, too!
There is no flag in any land
Like our own red, white and blue!

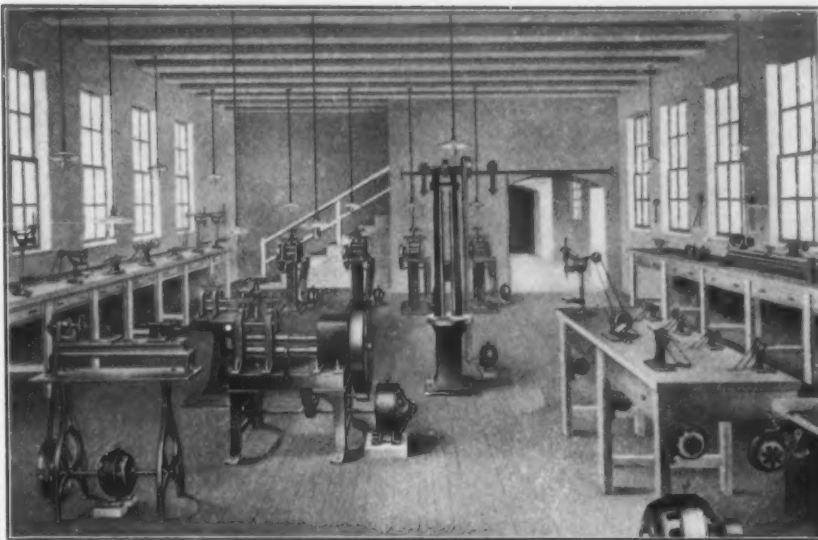
There were all types of faces, a young congress of races; but all were aglow with a common intelligence. The chief thing native characteristic about the children was their clothing, which—in almost all respects good, and in all respects adequate—still showed a brilliant diversity of colors that distinguish the half-Oriental taste of mothers, most of whom came from the region of the Adriatic.

There are other schools or classes, associated with the Carnegie libraries in the boroughs, for technical and other education, with night sessions, that are attended among others by young men in the mills who are ambitious to fit themselves for good positions.

As the Slavs greatly outnumber all other foreigners and are more assimilative, they present a more concrete study as to characteristics here. They are thrifty, many of them own their own homes, at laborers' wages, as has been shown, and they enjoy life. I went from Pittsburgh to Clairton one night, to attend a Slav ball, and saw enjoyment at its full, without regard for conventions that hedge such a function in more sophisticated society.

The event took place in a long, narrow hall owned by a Slav and adjoining a bowling alley also owned by this Slav. The night was rainy, but the weather did not interfere. At the station, before the ball, was seen a Slav orchestra, engaged in Pittsburgh—two or three violinists, a bass viol and a characteristic sound-producing instrument like a dulcimer, with strings pounded by an expert. There was no strong liquor on sale at the hall, but soft drinks were served. The company trooped in, young men and girls, old men and fraus, children by dozens—they always attend—and even an infant's carriage was trundled in, and the mother at one stage left the baby in good hands and joined the dance. The music for the most part was monotonous in measure, though waltz melodies intervened. The characteristic dance of the older ones was a taking of hands, the couple facing each other at arms' length, with hands held well up and a shuffling step, accompanied by a spiral swaying of bodies and punctuated at intervals by a stamping of feet in unison. As it progressed, there were nearer contacts, but nothing like the "trots" and "hugs" in high social vogue.

As a waltz was sounded, the younger—each youth with his maiden—danced it decorously, as it used to be danced, with hardly the spanning of a waist, although here and there could be seen a couple, who perhaps verged on matrimony, with a closer bearing and oblivion in their eyes. The band was stationed on a tiny stage, with a back drop apparently painted by a sign-maker's apprentice. But no luxury of surroundings could have augmented the felicity of the occasion for those who made it vocal with hailings to one another across the room, with audible comments and native wit, and apparently with ingenuous domestic disclosures as they danced. Nearly all the men wore their hats, the young bloods with modish ones set at smart angles like real Americans, and often holding cigars and cigarettes afire between their lips, and no one among them more proud or important apparently than his neighbor. These were "unhappy" examples of "the poor foreigner" in the steel mills, with the "unhappy" addition of his wife and children.



SPENDING A DOLLAR TO SAVE THREE

True Stories of "Efficiency Engineering"
With the Westinghouse Electric Motor

WHEN a watch factory not far from Chicago decided, in opening a new plant, that electric drive was the only thing for the modern watch works, they called our engineers in consultation.

We advised them that in their particular case the apparent extra expense of individual motor drive with Westinghouse Motors over group drive was not an expense at all, but an investment.

After going over with them the advantages of individual motor drive in ease of control, in economy of factory arrangement, in efficiency of operation because no current is consumed in turning shafting enough for a dozen machines when only one is needed, they agreed with us, and installed the individual Westinghouse Motors.

For comparison, this plant had as a neighbor a plant turning out the same class of work but applying power to its machines through shafting and belts by means of two large electric motors. On a year's comparison the power bill per machine for the same amount of work is one-third less for the individual drive.

As to what these people think of the Westinghouse Motors after two years of operation, we quote from a letter written by them: "We cannot say enough in praise of the Westinghouse Three-phase small motors. The design, workmanship, and performance is beyond criticism, and we take great pleasure in showing them to anyone interested in motor drive."

But back of the design and the rugged construction that thousands of users of Westinghouse Motors praise at every opportunity is the service that goes with the Westinghouse Motor.

This service has in mind not the installation of a motor, but efficient manufacturing production by means of the motor. To that end the motor is designed to do its particular work with the least lost motion or expenditure of energy. And to that end we give the customer the full benefit of our wide experience in industrial power application.

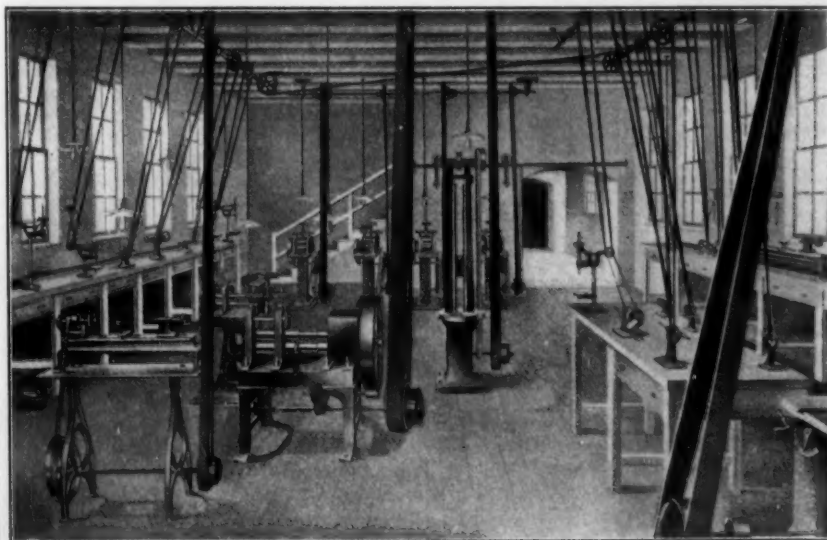
You are interested in the Westinghouse Motor if you are interested in any of the great industries in this country. The Westinghouse Motor has bettered some operation in every one of them.

Bring yourself right up to date on this matter of efficiency work in the manufacturing end of your business by getting in touch with us. Our power application experience is perhaps the widest in the country. A personal letter asking for "cases" in your own business will be of course treated as confidential and will not commit you any further than you wish to be committed. On this subject write Efficiency Engineering Division, Industrial Dept. L, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

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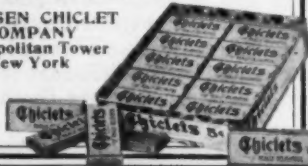
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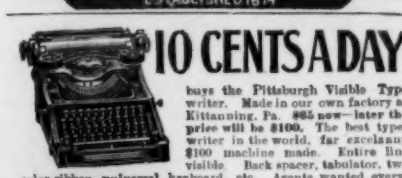


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THE MAGAZINE MAKER
241 Fourth Avenue New York

Making Money in Wall Street.

By J. FRANK HOWELL.



J. FRANK HOWELL,
A governor of the
Consolidated Stock
Exchange at
New York.

IN YEARS gone by the various games of chance appealed especially to the wage-earner, for the reason of the remote yet well-advertised 100 to 1 ticket that won. In those days the savings banks, building and loan associations and other conservative means of encouragement to save were not so readily accessible. Arguing that a dollar or so was too small to do much with, this class was willing to gamble the few shillings for rainbow possibilities. In time, one by one, each of these enticing schemes was suppressed by the government, only to be succeeded by something as bad or worse, because more subtle, until some ingenious impostor thought out the opportunity afforded in exchanging for the despised dollar a beautifully engraved certificate of a picturesquely described hole in the ground, in which each subscriber would become a director and moving spirit—in his mind. The public bit greedily and cried for more.

At different periods in the past thirty years we have experienced interruptions that greatly unsettled general business conditions throughout the country. Each and every such experience operated with cumulative force and more disastrous results, until now they come like a rapid recurrence of crushing blows, each one shaking the business foundations of the nation. What a tribute to the muck-rakers! But the American people are possessed of boundless courage and resources, and it might be as well to adopt the broad philosophy that the reverses and disasters inflicted upon us are disciplinary and educational—for our good as a nation and as units.

A country built on anything but the soundest and most enduring foundation might have crumbled under the stress, like poorly made brick, from the continued onslaught that business interests have suffered in the last few years. Bear material has been furnished relentlessly, of which any reasonable percentage would have sufficed (in times gone by) to drive the financial interests to the cyclone cellar. Yet the average prices for all good properties prove that the experience, though trying and disheartening, has been beneficial. It has taught security-holders confidence and self-reliance. Now, when a "drive" is made, prices, as a rule, come back with the quick snap of a rubber band. There are many stocks selling at "ex-dividend" prices—stocks that on their merit belong about where they are selling or above. There are other stocks that might not be worth their present quoted price for general distribution to the public, even though put on an increased dividend basis, yet still be cheap to the cliques and syndicates responsible for their origin and their market management. The latter class of stocks should be avoided as extra hazardous. On the other hand, we have numerous bond issues, and also preferred and industrial stocks that can be bought with safety with closed eyes. They have been seasoned and tried out to the limit.

The forces are organizing for a mighty upheaval. A grand awakening is in our very forefront. The country is emerging from a period of depression that began five years ago—a period marked by liquidation, a concentration of resources, voluntary and enforced economies—and to-day it is stronger and richer than ever before in its history. It has a larger aggregate of surplus capital than sane men would have dared to prophesy a decade ago. During the last five years of depression, the gold mines of the world have added \$2,500,000,000 to the grand total of basic money, and for every such golden dollar there has been automatically created four dollars of credit. This addition to the vital fluid of commerce and industry is a prodigious new force for the development of the world's resources—a power resistless when in action.

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

MARRIAGE is a good thing. It is a part of the duty every young man owes to his race and to the community. And one of the first duties after marriage is life insurance. The young man of riches may scoff at this, but riches sometimes "take wings," while a life-insurance policy in a sound company is something that is not affected by mischance or ill fortune. The young man who depends upon his own efforts for a living, more than any other young man, should follow marriage with life insurance, and thus provide surely for a wife, or for a wife and babies, against the inevitable. Such a young man may demur at this, on the theory that he "can't afford it." But youth is not inclined to consider all possibilities in such a case. Life insurance is one of the things that should be afforded at the expense of something less important. If a young man smokes, he surely can curtail his tobacco supply by one cigar a day, or he can save an equivalent by cutting off something else he does not need. The cost of a single medium-price cigar a day will pay the premium on a life-insurance policy, say, for \$1,000. And thus, by a slight concession as to a single habit, some necessary provision may be made for the future.

J. C., Dansville, Ill.: Better make inquiry of some local banker.

P. New Bedford, Mass.: 1. The Connecticut Mutual and the New York Life both have the best kind of a record. 2. If you are safeguarding the future for yourself, the endowment plan might suit you best.

W. Big Stone Gap, Va.: Any of the old and well-established New England, New York, or other old line companies will give satisfactory returns with safety to the insured. 2. The Travelers, of Hartford, the Aetna, of Hartford, and the Preferred Accident of New York.

E. D., Auburn, N. Y.: I have so frequently expressed my opinion adversely to the fraternal assessment associations, that I am surprised that readers do not understand my position. These associations must either increase their assessments, or go the way of those that have failed to do so.

G., Portland, Ore.: The Bankers Life of Nebraska is not one of the largest companies. It is hardly fair to compare it with a company of such age and experience as you mention. The older company, with a larger surplus and a lower percentage of cost makes the better showing.

T., Marquette, Mich.: Every assessment company began by stating that its rates were low and in all probability would not be raised, yet they have all found their original figures too low. For this reason I advise insurance in an old line company. It would cost more at the outset but you get it back in the increased value of your policy. If your fraternal policy is given up, it has little or no value, while an old line policy is worth more and more the longer you carry it.

Hermit

LESLIE'S PRESIDENTIAL VOTING CONTEST

(See page 444)

My choice for the next president of the United States is

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Now, we will not give you any grand prize—or a lot of free stuff if you answer this ad. Nor do we claim to make you rich in a week. But if you are anxious to develop your talent with a successful cartoonist, so you can make money, send a copy of this picture, with 6 cents in stamps, for portfolio of cartoons and sample lesson plate, and let us explain.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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The Bicycle Boy Scouts



Patrol of American Boy Scouts on their bicycles.

THE Bicycle Boy Scouts are the picked boys of their troop. They are sturdy, alert, self-reliant and prepared for emergencies. They have passed all the tests for tenderfoot, second-class and first-class scout degrees and have won merit badges for cycling. By making a specialty of one phase of scouting, they are helping in the general development of their troop and in carrying out plans that make for more fun on hikes and in camp.

Bicycling is an important phase of the Boy Scout activities. It is in line with the aims of the leaders of the movement to encourage boys to keep out in the open air and take physical exercise. James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, owes much to the bicycle and the fresh air. A cripple, he was compelled as a boy to use crutches. He was poor and in need of work. At one time the only opportunity open to him was in a bicycle agency, where they required all their employees to ride a wheel. He learned to ride in one afternoon, got the job, and in a short time grew in weight from 99 pounds to 130 pounds, could walk without crutches and improved in health. This made him a thorough convert to the outdoor life and he has ever since strongly advocated the use of the bicycle. The use of the bicycle also develops resourcefulness and self-control as well as the power of endurance.

The bicycle scouts are selected with care by the scoutmaster, who directs a troop of three or more patrols—each patrol having eight boys. A patrol of bicycle scouts is a splendid part of a troop. The boys are chosen because they have the qualities requisite for good bicycle scouts and can add to the spirit and enthusiasm of the troop. Besides being keen-eyed, quick-witted, muscular boys, the bicycle scouts must have ridden bicycles fifty miles in ten hours and must know how to repair a bicycle. Once the patrol is selected, each boy is assigned to a special line of work. One scout must be an excellent repairer, two must be drilled in signaling, one is well up in first aid, another is a specialist in cooking, and at least one should have unusually well developed the faculty of observation.

The activities of the bicycle scouts may be divided into three parts, all designed to train the boys to get the greatest amount of fun and physical and mental advantage out of the bicycle, and also to teach them to be of help to their fellow-scouts. First, the boys engage in drills to perfect themselves in handling their bicycles under all possible emergencies. They train themselves in observing things as they speed along a road, and then write down what they remember. They practice drawing maps of the roads over which they have passed and marking down the important places. They practice finding their way at night along new roads. They train themselves specially for first-aid work. Three bicycles can be used as an ambulance for carrying a wounded person. This is made by taking two staves and a cross bar and fas-

tening them in the form of an elongated triangle, over which canvas is stretched. Three corners are fastened to three bicycles.

Secondly, the bicycle scouts have special duties on hikes and in camps. They go ahead of the hikers and scout for a good place at which to prepare the mid-day meal. They select a site near the water, or, if the day is specially hot, they find both shade and water conveniently placed for the boys. Then, too, they can be getting the fire ready and making other preparations to hurry the midday luncheon. They prove helpful in carrying messages from one scout camp to another.

Thirdly, the bicycle scouts have many games which train their powers of perception and test their self-reliance. The games prove whether the boys are efficient scouts, whether in the woods they can see things without being seen, hear without being heard, are keen observers, and then are capable of making deductions from what they have seen. In the observation race a patrol of scouts on foot is sent ahead to occupy a wood or hill with outposts to watch for invaders. The bicycle scouts are sent out to find them and learn just how and where they are encamped and to make a report to the scoutmaster in camp. There is an umpire on hand to see that they make their observations without exposing themselves too much, and the scout who gets back to camp and gives the most nearly completed report is the winner. Tracking the spy is another interesting cycle game. The scout chosen for the spy is given a five-minute start and has his wheel tired with a different tread than the others. He leaves a scout sign at every road he turns into, and the rest of the scouts have to track him by his tire marks and scout signs.

There is an excellent patrol of bicycle scouts in Oakland, Cal., under J. W. Griffin, scoutmaster. M. J. Sarsfield, in Hyde Park, Chicago, has a well-developed, efficient patrol of bicycle scouts. Denver, Col., has several scouts who have won the merit badges for cycling. At Wilmette, Ill., a number of boys have proved themselves excellent bicycle scouts.

The Public is at Fault.

Hon. Edward I. Brundage, of Chicago.

CAN AN improvement be expected in the public service while a large percentage of voters remain indifferent? The returns show that an increasing number of voters exercise their right of suffrage only at presidential elections. Business interest then dictates their attendance at the polls. Cannot these men see they not only have a business interest, but a patriotic duty, in the election of the minor officers who administer the laws closest to our daily life? It is deplorable that politics, in the mind of the average business man, has become the synonym of corruption, because our theory of government presumes every citizen to be a politician.

Velvet

THE SMOOTHEST TOBACCO



A TIN of Velvet is a joy forever.

Or, anyway, until you finish the tinful. But there is more Velvet—unless Nature loses the secret and that wonderful Kentucky Burley stops growing. So long as that precious Burley grows, supplying those perfect middle leaves—those Velvet leaves—so long as there is clean country air to mellow this carefully picked tobacco for two full years, Velvet will be with you.

And what a good smoke! Nothing left out by Nature or by all this care and patience but the bite. That's missing. Everything else you have always wanted is there.

Light up and you'll say YES!

Full size 2-ounce Tins, 10c.
One-ounce Bags, convenient for cigarettes, 5c.

SPAULDING & MERRICK
(Stock owned by Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.)



ANNEX

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT THE BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM
and Secure Real Rest, Health and Pleasure

The Battle Creek Sanitarium is built upon a solid scientific foundation. It does not depend upon "loafing" or mere idleness. Here the new channels of thought, methods of living and change of surroundings combine to buoy up the spirit, rebuild healthful functions, and inspire new hope. The Sanitarium with its 30 specializing physicians, 300 nurses, 200 varieties of baths, innumerable forms of electrical, Swedish, mechanical and other forms of physiological treatment, is not merely a health resort. It has the most extensive clinical laboratories in the world. It has complete and scientifically organized facilities for: 1. Determining the exact location and measure of the malady of each individual; 2. For the discovery and removal of the causes of that malady; 3. For the repair of the mischief wrought by the malady. Indeed, the Sanitarium is the educational centre of a world-wide movement for physical betterment. Automobileing, golfing, tennis, swimming, boating and other healthful pleasures. **RATES ARE MODERATE.** Board and room, including bath, services of bath attendant and necessary medical attention cost less here than board and room alone at many first class resort hotels.

Portfolio of Views FREE. Write for it and make your plans immediately for your trip in May and June.

The Sanitarium Dept. 341 Battle Creek, Mich.

MAKE YOUR BOY HAPPY



SPECIAL OFFER!

For only 10c we will send you THE BOYS' MAGAZINE for 6 months, AND a copy of the most useful and practical book you ever read, "Fifty Ways for Boys to Earn Money." AND this splendid baseball glove. This glove is made by one of the foremost American manufacturers, of finest tan leather, felt padded, web thumb and deep pocket.

Send in your order today. Your subscription will be entered at once and the book and baseball glove will be sent to you by return mail. Satisfaction, or money refunded.

Address, THE SCOTT F. REDFIELD CO., 856 Main St., Smethport, Pa.

THE BOYS' MAGAZINE at all news-stands, 10c a copy

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."



The Prudential

Home Offices

1875

1912



The Prudential

Founded by John F. Dryden, Pioneer of Industrial Insurance in America

GREATEST YEAR OF STRENGTH AND USEFULNESS

ANNUAL STATEMENT, DEC. 31, 1911

Assets, over	259 Million Dollars	Life Insurance Issued and Paid for in 1911, over	440 Million Dollars
Liabilities, nearly	241 Million Dollars	Increase in Paid-for Insurance in Force, over	167 Million Dollars
Income in 1911, over	81 Million Dollars	Liabilities include Policy Dividends	29½ Million Dollars
Capital and Surplus, over	18 Million Dollars	of which there is payable in 1912	4¼ Million Dollars
Paid Policyholders in 1911, over	27 Million Dollars		

Total Paid Policyholders since organization, plus amount held at interest to their credit, over 466 Million Dollars

NUMBER OF POLICIES
IN FORCE, OVER 10 MILLIONS
PAID-FOR INSURANCE
IN FORCE, OVER 2 BILLION DOLLARS

Number of Individual Claims Paid Since 1½ Million
Organization

Send for particulars of the Prudential policy, providing a
Guaranteed Monthly Income for yourself or wife. A life-
long protection for your dear ones, or your own old age.

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

Forrest F. Dryden, President

Home Office, Newark, N. J.



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HAS THE
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GIBRALTAR

Without
committing
myself to any
action, I shall
be glad to receive
free particulars and
rates of an IMMEDI-
ATE BENEFIT and
CONTINUOUS Monthly
Income Policy.

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

For \$..... a Month
with Cash Payment at Death

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Address.....

Occupation.....

My Age is.....

Beneficiary's Age..... Dept. 67.

You and Yours Need This Protection

The University of Chicago



Offers instruction during the
Summer Quarter on the same
basis as during the other quar-
ters of the academic year.
The undergraduate colleges, the
graduate schools, and the pro-
fessional schools provide courses
in Arts, Literature, Science,
Law, Medicine, Education,
and Divinity. Instruction is
given by regular members of
the University staff, which is
augmented in the summer by
appointment of professors and
instructors from other institu-
tions.

Summer Quarter, 1912

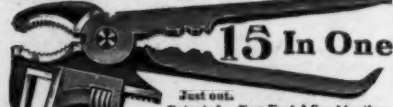
1st Term June 17-July 24

2nd Term July 25-Aug. 30

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now ready for distribution, and
will be sent upon application.

The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

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Just out.
Patented. New Useful Combination.
Low priced. Agents aroused. Sales easy. Every home needs
tools. Here are 15 tools in one. Essex, Co., N. Y. agents sold 100
first few days. Mechanic in shop sold 50 to fellow workmen.
Big snap to hustlers. Just write a postal—say: Give me special
confidential terms. Ten-inch sample free if you mean business.
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Graduate correspondence stu-
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consin, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa,
Stanford and others. Very low cost and easy terms. Also business
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bar exam. La Salle Extension University, Box 2114, Chicago, Ill.

Gasoline Engine

Stupendous offer on Schmidt's Chilled
Cylinder Gasoline Engine, 3 h. p. Absolute
Free Trial. If you keep it send only \$7.50.
Take long time on the balance. Price same
as to dealers. Only engine with a Chilled
Cylinder, the marvelous improvement in
gasoline engines. Five years' guarantee. Free book, "How
to Use Power on a Farm." Just send your name and address
and get book and all particulars free on this amazing offer.
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TO APPLY.
First class Machines. Full Guarantee. Write
for Illustrated Catalog 76. Your opportunity.
TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, (Est. 1892) 24-36 W. Lake St., Chicago.

Our Wonderful Progress in Fifty Years

IN 1860 the United States had a popu-
lation of a little over 31,000,000.

It had 92,000,000 in 1910, not count-
ing any of its dependencies. Its wealth
of \$16,000,000,000 in the earlier year
had expanded to about \$125,000,000,000
in the later one—a gain which was far
greater even than in inhabitants. In
the two years named, respectively, its
merchandise imports were \$353,616,000
and \$1,556,000,000, while its exports
were \$333,576,000 and \$1,744,000,000.
Of its exports, manufactures contrib-
uted \$48,000,000 in 1860 and \$767,000,-
000 in 1910. As an evidence of the
strength of our general industrial sys-
tem, our ability to sell the products of
our factories abroad in competition with
the rest of the world is a decisive test.

Between 1860 and 1910 the country's
production of coal jumped from 13,000,-
000 tons to 450,000,000, its lead from
15,000,000 tons to 375,000,000, its cop-
per from 7,200,000 tons to 500,000,000,
its pig iron from 821,000 tons to 27,000,-
000, the value of the products of its
farms from \$1,000,000,000 to \$8,000,-
000,000, the value of its farms and farm
property from \$8,000,000,000 to \$25,-
000,000,000, and the value of its manu-
factured products from \$1,885,000,000 to
\$16,000,000,000. The country's rail-
way, main track, mileage increased
from 30,626 in 1860 to 250,000 in 1910.
The 4,051 newspapers and periodicals
which the country read in the earlier
year had expanded to 22,725 in the later
one. The volume of the country's gen-
eral activities increased in this half cen-
tury, as measured by the bank clearings
of New York City, which is the only
place from which figures of so early a
date as 1860 can be had, from \$7,231,-
000,000 in that year to \$102,554,000,-
000 in 1910.

While in 1860 the United States held
a low place among the countries in most
of the great interests, it has a long lead
among the nations in nearly all of them
to-day. Although it has only five per
cent. of the world's population, it pro-
duces twenty per cent. of the world's

wheat, twenty-two per cent. of its gold,
thirty per cent. of its silver, thirty-five
per cent. of its manufactures in the ag-
gregate, thirty-seven per cent. of its
pig iron, forty per cent. of its coal,
forty-two per cent. of its steel, fifty-five
per cent. of its copper, sixty per cent.
of its petroleum, seventy per cent. of
its cotton and eighty per cent. of its
corn, while it has forty per cent. of the
world's railway mileage.

How has this tremendous expansion in
the country's activities in the past half
century helped the average wage-earner,
who constitutes the majority of the peo-
ple? Here is one way, and a very ef-
fective way, of answering this query.
While the number of depositors in the
savings banks of the country was 693,-
000 in 1860, it was 9,142,000 in 1910,
and the amount of their deposits was
\$149,000,000 in the former year and
\$4,070,000,000 in the latter. In the fifty
years in which the population of the
country was multiplied by three, the
number of depositors in the savings
banks was multiplied by thirteen and
the amount of their deposits by twenty-
seven. The deposits in the savings
banks represent the accumulations of
the average wage-earner. Capitalists
and high-salaried workers do not patron-
ize savings banks. They buy stocks,
bonds or other property.

The cost of living is greater than it
was half a century ago, or even a third
of a century ago. One cause of this is
because the average American lives bet-
ter than he did then and insists on liv-
ing better. He wears better clothes,
has better food, is housed better, and he
and his family have more of the com-
forts of life than they had then. And,
despite all of this advancement in their
social condition, they are saving more
money than they did in the past.

Let it be remembered, too, that the
Republican party was in power during
this half century of progress, except for
two short intervals. Moreover, that
party is very largely responsible for this
progress.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly."

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See Them BEFORE Paying.
These gems are chemical white
sapphires—LOOK like Di-
monds. Stand acid and fire di-
mond tests. So hard they easily
scratch a file and will cut glass. Bri-
lliancy guaranteed 25 years. All mounted
in 14K solid gold diamond mountings. Will send you
any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges
prepaid—no money in advance. Write today for free
illustrated booklet, special prices and ring measure.
White Valley Gem Co., 3719 Saks Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana

Be sure to buy a copy of
The Motors & Touring Number
of
Leslie's Weekly
Next week April 25
10 cents at all newsstands

Make \$20 a Day
with our wonderful Champion Picture
Machines. Takes, develops, finishes
photo in half minute; 300 an hour.
No dark room. Experience unnecessary.
Photo Post Cards and Buttons
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LEARN TO RUN AND REPAIR AUTOMOBILES
EARN \$1,000 A WEEK
Mr. Benj. Briscoe, Mr. J. D. Maxwell, and
others endorse our system. Big demand for
chauffeurs and salesmen. We teach you the
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starts you. Write for 1913 Book—FREE.
PRACTICAL AUTO SCHOOL, 625, Beaver St., N. Y.

Fish Bite like hungry wolves
any time if you use
our Wonderful Fish-Luring Bait.
Best Fish Bait known. Keeps you busy
pulling them out. Write to-day and get a
box to help introduce it. Agents wanted.
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PATENT BOOKS MAILED FREE—
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Print in
Leslie's
Weekly
May 2d

Lingerie Gowns for Summer



Hat of dashing shape displaying a handsome piece of Irish lace. The lace is mounted over black velvet and black and white aigrettes are massed against the crown of Panama straw.



Debutante frock with rows of pleated lace frills following the rows of lace insertion on skirt, sleeve and belt. The frock is a simple lingerie affair of bordered white batiste.



Worth frock, made of the finest crepe with a border of embroidery. The tunic, opened down one side, is bordered with cotton fringe. The bodice of embroidered crepe comes below the waist.



Hat of red satin, hugging the head. The velvet shirrings are blue, and the Van-Dyke lace motifs are of white Venetian point. Frill of Bal lace falls about the face, with "chin strap" of blue velvet.



Frock with fichu and flounces of the filmiest shadow, caught up with rosettes of pink messaline. A soft fold of messaline forms the girdle and is carried over the shoulders.



Charming white dress for a young girl. Quaker lace and embroidery frock, with pleated ruffles of lace and ruffled sleeves set into straight armholes.



Frock of dotted cream net and Venetian lace, the tunic and deep cape-bertha being bordered with fringe.



Lingerie frock of cream embroidered batiste trimmed with cluny lace and velvet ball buttons, and accompanied by a cordeliere parasol in black and white.



This frock is of sheer net embroidered, and is trimmed with narrow bands of filet lace. The vest opens to show a tucker of pleated net and tiny buttons of cyclamen taffeta.



Lingerie frock with a Panama model hat, faced with black and trimmed with green and white ribbon, matched with a smart reticule made of wide Dresden ribbon in plum and green.



Toque of fluffy ostrich and aigrettes, worn with a black and white satin dinner gown.



Frock of Venise and Maltese laces, black and white chiffon. Black velvet at the foot gives necessary weight.



Gown of golden satin meteor veiled with heliotrope chiffon, with sash of cloth of gold brought around the skirt above the knees, and ending in a large pump bow.



Coiffure lace cap matching lingerie frock. The cap hugs the hair closely without any puffiness.

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Dollars
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BEFORE Paying,
are chemical white
LOOK like Dia-
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hard they easily
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WEEK

Beaver St., N. Y.

the hungry wolves

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g-Luring Bait.

Keeps you busy

to-day and get a

Agents wanted.

10, St. Louis, Mo

MAILED FREE-

mechanical move-

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Free on request.

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Print in

Leslie's

Weekly

May 2d

Roll your Own!

NOTHING in the world gives so much pleasure for so little money as tobacco. And where in the wide world can you invest 5 cents and draw as big a dividend of pleasure as from a sack of good old

GENUINE "BULL" DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO

Forty "rollings" in each 5-cent muslin sack

—whether rolled in cigarettes or tucked away comfortably in your pipe?
Just look at it in plain figures:—

10 ordinary ready-made cigarettes	-	5 cents
10 better ready-made cigarettes	-	10 cents
10 more expensive ready-made cigarettes	-	25 cents

40 of the very best possible cigarettes		
rolled from one 5-cent sack of		
"Bull" Durham	- - -	5 cents

*A book of "papers"
free with each
5-cent muslin sack.*



—Roll your own, and enjoy the solid pleasure of a pure, mellow, fragrant, satisfying tobacco that for over fifty-two years has delighted more millions of men than all other high-grade tobaccos combined.

That plain muslin sack holds "Bull" Durham—"Bull" Durham will hold your loyalty for a lifetime.

Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co.

